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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT



Hearing held in the Canadian Legion Hall,
Ear Falls, Ontario, on November 16th, 1977,
on commencing at 9:30 A.M.

Thomas F. Conlin,
Official Reporter.

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- - -

BEFORE:

Mr. Justice E.P. Hartt - Commissioner.

APPEARANCES:

John I. Laskin, Esq.)
C. Gaylord Watkins, Esq.) Counsel to the Commission.
J.D. Crane, Esq., Q.C.)

---On commencing at 9:30 a.m.

MR. WATKINS: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Councillor Margaret Bergman would like to make a few remarks.

10 MARGARET BERGMAN: Mr. Justice Patrick Hartt and members of the staff of the Royal Commission of the Northern Environment, Representatives of the various provincial ministries, visiting dignitaries and co-members of the Tri Municipal Committee, representatives of the news media and ladies and gentlemen - on behalf of the Township of Ear Falls, I am honoured to extend a warm welcome to you, Commissioner Hartt, and members of the Royal Commission and to all participating groups and to the general public.

20 Our submission and brief presented in Red Lake on Monday and Tuesday indicates the overall views of the Tri-Municipal Committee. Today we conclude the preliminary hearings for this particular area. We hope these briefs will provide His Lordship with an insight into the aims and objectives, the needs and requirements of all individuals and groups, as well as those of business and commercial enterprises. Open participation has been scheduled following all prepared briefs. We trust you will take advantage of this opportunity to disclose further pertinent data which may assist Commissioner Hartt with his

30 final recommendations to the Ontario Government.

40 I wish to welcome everyone and thank them all for coming, in these adverse weather conditions. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mrs.

10 Bergman. We learned something of the difficulties of transportation in the northlands tonight in driving down practically in the middle of the night. I hope this is, and I'm sure it will be, the first of many meetings we will hold with you in your community at Ear Falls and I want to make it perfectly clear that that is the situation, we are at this time here to gather some basic information that is available to everyone and to try and develop priorities on the basis of the principal issues of the people of this region.

20 We have been here as I said many times over the last two or three weeks to listen and to learn and we seek most earnestly your cooperation and help. It is the beginning as far as we are concerned of a process which we will develop together hopefully in the best interests of the people of the north. Mr. Watkins, please.

30 MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, this morning we are going to hear from a number of organizations and associations and individuals and government ministries, the Tri-Municipal Committee of Ear Falls and the Chamber of Commerce and the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Professional Foresters Association and today we will be hearing from the Red Lake Board of Education and Ear Falls Association, plus as well I think a number of other individuals. May I say at this time for those of you who may not have had an opportunity to glance/^{at}or read background information on this Royal Commission, on the table at the entrance-way to my left, we have an information kit to give you some idea of our terms of reference of the Commission, plus some idea, too, about why these meetings are being held.

40 To begin today I will now call on the Tri-

Municipal Committee of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Balmertown, the presentation being made by Mr. Stan Leschuk, Reeve of the Township of Ear Falls, with the assistance of Mrs. Carol Butterfield, Deputy Reeve of Red Lake and Mr. D'Arcy Halligan, Secretary of the Tri-Municipal Committee.

10 MR. STAN LESCHUK

MR. W. D'ARCY HALLIGAN

MRS. CAROL BUTTERFIELD

MR. LESCHUK:

20 "Good morning to you Mr. Commissioner.
I am pleased to be here today as the
Chairman of the Tri-Municipal Committee
and also as the Reeve of Ear Falls.
With me is the Deputy Reeve of Red Lake,
Mrs. Carol Butterfield, as well as other
members of the executive of the Tri-
30 Municipal Committee -- Mr. Doug Reid,
Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. D'Arcy Halligan,
Secretary, Mr. William Trow, Treasurer.
In addition other members of councils
and the Board of Trustees are present,
Marg Bergman, Councillor of the Township
of Ear Falls, Len Rutter, Councillor of
40 the Township of Ear Falls, Vern Aultman,
Clerk-Treasurer of Township of Ear Falls,
John Vincett, Trustee of the Improvement
District of Balmertown and Tom Gowler,
Councillor, Township of Ear Falls.

The Tri-Municipal Committee was

"formed in 1976 so that the three municipalities might work together on some of the problems related to the future of the north. This brief is the result of that joint effort. To prepare this brief, we approached the Royal Commission for assistance in order to do the kind of job we felt that the people of our area require, and to provide the kind of information that we feel the Royal Commission should have. We appreciate the response of the Commission to our proposal. With funds made available by the Royal Commission, the Tri-Municipal Committee engaged the services of R.V. Anderson Associates Limited, who worked in collaboration with Leon Kumove Social Planning Limited, and Proctor and Redfern Limited. Mr. John Erickson of McKitrick, Erickson, Jones was our counsel. The consultants worked under the direction of the Tri-Municipal Committee. The brief which we present today is a result of this work.

In preparing the brief, there were 3 major areas of activity as follows:

- (1) the compilation and analysis of pertinent historical, economic, and social information on the Tri-Municipal area.
- (2) a community consultation programme aimed at gathering information on

"community attitudes.

- (3) recommendations of the Tri-Municipal Committee on the Role of the Royal Commission; areas of future study and the role of the Tri-Municipal Committee.

I would like to present to you at this time a summary of the findings of our brief.

The Improvement District of Balmertown, the Township of Ear Falls and the Township of Red Lake comprise the Tri-Municipal Area. These three municipalities were originally founded in response to gold mining. Red Lake and Balmertown are sites of mines and Ear Falls owes its early existence to transportation to the Red Lake and Woman Lake area and was the site of power generation facilities for the mines and townsites.

At the present time, the most important industry in Ear Falls is the Griffith Iron Ore Mine. In Balmertown it is two gold mines, Dickenson Red Lake and Campbell Red Lake. Red Lake is the centre for government services for all three municipalities and the area to the north.

An analysis of social development issues was prepared, based on reports and statistical material available on the three municipalities, interviews with informed individuals, review of the literature on life in frontier communities, and data

"uncovered in the course of the community consultation programme. The findings of this analysis are as follows:

1. The Tri-Municipal Area is a community of 7,000 persons. However, the Tri-Municipal Area is the centre of a larger community extending over a much larger territory, including a number of Indian Reserves and isolated settlements. The three municipalities and the other more distant settlements have regular social and economic exchanges with one another. The quality of social and economic life in the three municipalities at the core has considerable affect upon these other settlements. The total population of this larger community is 12 to 13,000 persons.
2. The term 'frontier community' is preferred to other often used terms such as 'resource-based' or 'single resource' or 'single industry' communities. The preferred term is more appropriate to the Tri-Municipal Area.
3. As a frontier community, the Tri-Municipal Area has some of the following characteristics:
 - a) a small population in small settlements within a large territory;
 - b) it is fairly far by land transportation from major population centres;

- "c) they are at a distance from the main transportation links;
- d) the area has a number of social and economic functions, including primary industry, transportation, government services, distribution of goods and services, community services, services to natives, tourist services.

Many of these functions would likely continue even if primary industry decline.

4. While the social and economic life of the Tri-Municipal Area is varied and probably more varied than most frontier communities, the destinies of three mining companies are important to the area. In two of the three municipalities, the mining companies pay most of the taxes.

5. Frontier communities usually experience high rates of population turnover. These are related to a number of factors, including social and economic limitations, lack of job opportunities for women and the sense of isolation. Those most likely to leave are the young and best educated. Dealing with these problems will require some changes in economic and social life and improved transportation services.

6. It was found that:

- a) the native population of the Kenora district was growing more rapidly than any other group;
- b) because economic resources of the

"reserves and isolated settlements are limited, there has been a steady movement of natives into the towns and cities of the north;

- c) Estimates indicate that 800 to 900 persons or 14% of the total population of the Tri-Municipal community are natives;
- d) Most of the natives of the Tri-Municipal community are found in the Township of Red Lake, where they number between 600 and 700 persons or 25% to 30%;
- e) Many of the natives of the area are in seasonal, unskilled and low-paying jobs. For many natives and families and individuals, public assistance provides support throughout many months of the year.;
- f) Because of the aggressive efforts of mine managers, approximately 200 natives are employed in the mines on a regular basis. This has helped to bring a degree of economic stability for a number of native families.;
- g) There is one large concentration of natives in the McDougallville area of Red Lake. However, most natives do not live in one distinct neighbourhood. There does not appear to be any explicit or implicit policy or practice of racial segregation. The

"existence of McDougallville is related to problems of housing, job opportunities, vocational training and social problems. For many, McDougallville services as an area of transition.;

- h) Most of the natives in the Tri-Municipal Area are related to people living on the reserves and isolated settlements. The Tri-Municipal Area provides supply and transportation service to some 4,000 to 5,000 natives on the reserves.;
- i) It is expected that the number and percentage of natives in the three municipalities will grow in the future.;
- j) Because of the relationship between the Tri-Municipal Area and approximately one third of the natives of the Kenora district, the quality of social and economic life in the area will have considerable meaning to the natives of north-western Ontario.

- 7. Housing problems are common to frontier communities. The Tri-Municipal area experiences periodic shortages, problems of sub-standard housing and the need to provide housing for low-income groups. Some of the problems of housing are related; standards which local residents believe are not appropriate to the north.

"These standards add considerably to the cost of housing.

8. There are more men than women in the Tri-Municipal Area. This imbalance is greater than is found in most other towns and cities of Ontario. This is typical of a frontier community. The imbalance is related to the limits of jobs and social opportunities for women. This imbalance in male/female ratios is usually associated with increased rates of consumption of alcoholic beverages and a more turbulent community.
9. There is one education system for the three municipalities. These include public schools in each locality; there is one school for retarded children and one high school for the whole district. There are approximately 1,160 students in the public schools and 90 in the separate school. The total capacity of the public and separate schools is approximately 1,550 students. The following are some of the problems of the school system:
 - a) It is expected to provide a relatively small student population with a full range of educational programmes.
 - b) The high school attempts to provide a full range of academic courses for students but cannot offer all

"of these in any one year.

- c) High school does not offer major programmes in commercial, vocational and other job-oriented studies.
- d) The number of natives in the high school is increasing and it is anticipated that there will be more native, boarding students from the isolated reserves and settlements.
- e) There is considerable dissatisfaction in Ear Falls over the long bus trip for high school students. They would like all or part of the high school programme to be given in Ear Falls.
- f) There is interest in more programmes in music, art and sports.

There are a limited number of opportunities for adult education and post-secondary education. Lakehead University offers evening courses once a week.

10. There are a number of major recreational facilities in Balmertown and Ear Falls. There are obviously too few in Red Lake. The needs of the residents of the Tri-Municipal community for a large number and variety of recreational facilities are related to the isolation and the long winter period. The need for buildings and programmes is probably greater than those in southern communities. The

"maintenance of sound and stable community life is related to these facilities.

11. Many of the problems of social life in the Tri-Municipal Area are related to the smallness of population, the distance from major centres and the scattering of many settlements. It is believed that the Tri-Municipal Area could benefit from an increase in population. It is also believed that any increase in population resulting from new developments should be accommodated in the existing communities, bolstering and strengthening them.
12. Information available indicates that large numbers of young people leave the Tri-Municipal Area. Many, however, have indicated that they would prefer to remain but cannot find suitable jobs. It is estimated that approximately two-thirds of all of the high school graduates leave the area.
13. There is a fairly lively and active organizational life in the Tri-Municipal community. It is believed that the rates of participation in associations is higher than might be found in other similar sized communities in the south. These organizations serve not only many useful purposes in the community but also are links with provincial, national and international organizations.
14. The City of Winnipeg is an important factor

"in the life of the Tri-Municipal community. It serves as the major source of supply and services, provides major health services, is a place for entertainment and recreation and shopping. Most of the residents believe that improved air services and a direct road link would contribute greatly toward a reduction in the cost of living and the quality of their lives.

Through the community consultation programme, information was obtained on community attitudes. The community consultation programme consisted of three groups of activities.

1. Group Interviews: 24 interviews were held with organized groups in the community.
2. Approximately 60 individuals were interviewed. Almost all of these are people who have at one time or another been active in community affairs and are knowledgeable about their community.
3. Community Meetings: Open Community Meetings were held in Red Lake, Ear Falls, and Balmertown. At each of these meetings a tentative preliminary summary of findings was presented and reviewed by participants for further suggestions.

Through this process, over 300 persons participated in the Community Consultation. Additionally, the consultants met with several

"hundred students in their classrooms at the Red Lake High School. We obtained a wide range of ideas and opinions in this process. We believe that most of the ideas of the community were heard.

10 The responses to the Community Consultation Programme have been organized and tabulated and are presented in detail in this brief.

In summary, basic attitudes of most of the people in the Tri-Municipal area are:

- 20 1. People like living in their communities. They like the small town way of life with its closeness and familiarity and relatively relaxed style of living.
2. They appreciate the natural environment they live in with the vast expanses of fresh air, woods and lakes.
- 30 3. They are concerned about the distances to the major centres, the cost of living in the area, the economic stability and the lack of many community services.
4. They would like to see growth and development at a pace and size which would not destroy the way of life or the environment.

40 In the course of preparing this brief, many ideas and opinions about the future of the Tri-Municipal Area were put forward. These are indicated in the report and the relative weight of these opinions in the community are indicated.

10 "Many interesting ideas were raised by the majority and some very small minorities. Most of the residents expressed feelings of optimism about the work of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment. They felt that the north would be getting the attention it deserved. They also indicated approval of the broad scope of the Commission, feeling that it might help them to deal with many problems they face in their social and economic lives.

20 Many of the people in the Tri-Municipal Community have indicated that their community has been the subject of numerous studies, task forces and special committees. Many reports have been published. They also have expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that many of these studies have taken up considerable time and energy of the people of the community and relatively few reports have been given back to them. They look forward to a much more open process on the part of this Royal Commission.

40 The Tri-Municipal Committee has examined the information provided in this report and has considered the role of the Royal Commission. The preparation of this particular brief was the result of a cooperative effort on the part of the Royal Commission and the citizens of the three municipalities. The recommendations which follow are based on the conviction that the Royal Commission and the Tri-Municipal Committee should continue to work together on

"this and similar efforts to determine the future of the area.

It is therefore recommended that:

- (1) The Royal Commission undertake investigations and studies
 - (a) of the questions and ideas raised by the people;
 - (b) in specific areas of research recommended by the Tri-Municipal Committee;
- (2) The Community Consultation programme, an intensive activity in the four weeks preceeding hearings in Red Lake and Ear Falls, should be continued until the next hearings. It enabled many people to participate in the preparation of the brief. It encouraged many to think for the first time about the future of the north. It created a feeling that the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment is interested in hearing the views of the people. The people of the Tri-Municipal Community should be encouraged to continue to discuss and investigate their own future. This should be done in cooperation and consultation with the Royal Commission. There should be a continuous interaction, and hearings should be milestones in this process;
- (3) The Tri-Municipal Committee should continue to work in cooperation with the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

- "(4) The Royal Commission consider one or both of the following courses:
- (a) Shortening the term of work and advancing the date of the submission of its final report and recommendations to the government, or,
 - (b) Selecting specific areas from the broad scope of investigation upon which studies might be made and interim reports submitted to the Government of Ontario for decision and implementation.

These recommendations for shortening the time or producing interim recommendation are made out of recognition that the final report of the Royal Commission will require considerable examination and evaluation by the Government of Ontario and the communities of the north before any decisions can be adopted and programmes of implementation be created. This process could mean many years of delay in important decisions for the North.

The Tri-Municipal Committee has also considered very carefully the need for research and studies on matters which affect our area and probably will have meaning to many other parts of the North. Specific areas of study that we recognize are as follows:

1. Environmental Protection

- (a) An analysis of the current state of

"the environment--climate, water, lakes, woods, soil, etc. in and around the Tri-Municipal area. Current trends in the course of nature and the effects of human intervention.

- (b) An evaluation of the effectiveness of existing programmes.
- (c) The problems and potential for maintenance, restoration, repair and improvement of the environment as it now exists. Can lakes be restocked with fish? Can wildlife be restored? What are the possibilities of maintenance programmes? Does replanting work? Under what conditions can primary industries, mining and tree cutting be compatible with the maintenance and protection of the environment? If there is major industry, can there be effective protection and restoration programmes?

2. Industrial and Commercial Development

- (a) What is the potential for new primary industries including mineral extraction, pulp and paper?
- (b) What are the potentials and the problems for secondary industry in the Tri-Municipal area? Should these be resource-related secondary industries (e.g. furniture, chipboard,

"and other processing or finishing)
or alternative types unrelated to
the primary industry?

- (c) What are the problems and potential
for encouraging all types of industr-
ial and commercial investment in
the Tri-Municipal area? What are
the problems in relation to finan-
cial institutions? What technical
and professional resources might be
needed to encourage private invest-
ment? Are government programmes approp-
riate to encourage private invest-
ment. What should be the role of
the three municipalities in encour-
aging investment?
- (d) Consider the problems of local
residents as entrepreneurs--size of
market and transportation costs.
- (e) The impact on local municipalities
of purchasing practices of major
industries; can industries be used
to lower the cost of living in
communities in the north?

3. Natives

- (a) An examination of the current social
and economic conditions of natives
in the Tri-Municipal area.
- (b) An analysis of the interrelationship
between the Tri-Municipal Community
and the isolated Indian reserves,
and remote settlements.

- 10
- "(c) A review of current federal, provincial and local services for natives, and recommendations for the development of future programmes.
 - (d) Projection of future socio-economic conditions for natives in the area.
 - (e) Social and cultural programmes for the adaptation of natives and the towns to one another.
 - (f) Job training and employment programmes for natives in the area, and on the reserves.

20 4. Tourist Development

- 30
- (a) A detailed inventory and analysis of the current state of the tourist industry in the Tri-Municipal area.
 - (b) The potential and problems for the expansion of the tourist industry beyond the present hunting and fishing activities.
 - (c) Can new types be developed for the automobile tourist and sightseer? Can sightseeing attractions be related to the mining industry (e.g. a mining museum, an exhibition mine using a non-operating mine) be developed?
 - (d) What are the needs and potentials for hotels and restaurants?
 - (e) How much employment and income can be generated by an expanded tourist industry?
- 40

- "(f) Will an expanded tourist industry be compatible with resource extraction industries? Under what conditions can they live together?

5. A Forest Industries Complex

- (a) What is the potential for a forest industry complex in relation to present and future economic conditions in the world, Canada, and the province? What role will it play?
- (b) What are the environmental problems associated with such an industry? Can the industry be managed in a manner which would be compatible with the maintenance and protection of the natural environment? And under what conditions?
- (c) How much employment will it create? What will be the effect upon the development of local commerce?
- (d) What effect will it have on the present character of the existing community? How large a population would it generate and how fast?
- (e) How large should this complex be and how small can it be, if it is to be developed?
- (f) Under what condition can a forest industries complex be compatible with an expanded tourist industry?

6. Transportation

- (a) A review and analysis of current

"transportation facilities in the Tri-Municipal area.

- (b) The potential and problems of creating a more direct road to Winnipeg, its feasibility, cost; its potential with relation to the costs of living; its relation to tourist development.
- (c) Roads to other towns and cities in the north. The feasibility, costs, advantages, convenience, and the potential for tourist development. Will there be mutual benefits for other communities as well as the Tri-Municipal Community?

7. Housing and Urban Development

- (a) A detailed analysis of housing and urban development conditions in the three municipalities.
- (b) The application of housing and urban development policies, legislation, regulation, and programs in the northern communities. Is there need for special legislation?
- (c) A special program for standards of housing and urban development in northern communities including hard services design criteria.
- (d) Future housing requirements.
- (e) An examination of the problems of financing of housing in the Tri-Municipal area.

- "(f) The needs of low income families, senior citizens, natives and other special groups for housing.

8. Social Development

- (a) An examination of all social development services in the Tri-Municipal area including recreation, personal social services, health services, education (academic and vocational) and cultural programmes.
- (b) The relationship of existing federal and provincial programmes to the social development needs of the area.
- (c) The possibility of the development of programs to bring more social and cultural diversity to northern communities. This might include an investigation of existing programmes in small and remote communities in other jurisdictions (e.g. Manitoba, Alberta and the Scandinavian countries).
- (d) Programmes and policies to encourage more people with professional and technical training to settle and remain in the community.

9. Local Government and Relation to the Ontario Government

- (a) A review and analysis of the inter-relationships between Municipal governments and the Provincial government.

"A listing of the achievements and problems in these relationships. A review of the funds and services that are provided in the Tri-Municipal area by the Provincial government.

- (b) The potential for improvement of the Provincial government services in the area.
- (c) The potential for improving and strengthening the role of municipal government as participants in Provincial decisions affecting the area in order to assure that decisions are made in consultation with local government and not solely by Provincial agencies.
- (d) The problems of municipal financing as they relate to the special nature of northern communities (e.g. the relationship to natural resource companies, the provincial government structure and local assessment). What methods can be developed for municipal financing which will provide more stable sources of income and minimize the constant requests for 'handouts'.
- (e) How much of federal and provincial government and provincial royalties and other payments should be returned to the municipality?

"10. Employment

Can employment opportunities be increased for women, young adults, and natives? Can a variety of jobs be developed? Can it be done with or without a major industrial development?

11. Mineral Resources

- (a) A review of the current condition of the mineral extraction industries in and around the Tri-Municipal area. Current trends and future projections.
- (b) What changes are needed in tax structures to encourage more mineral resource exploration and development?
- (c) An inventory of potential mineral resources based on available information.
- (d) The potential and problems of additional mineral extraction industries. Under what condition would these be feasible?
- (e) How would future mineral extraction industries affect the environment?
- (f) What would be the social and economic effect of more mining?

12. Communications

- (a) An inventory and analysis of the current state of communication, including radio, television,

"telephones, teletype, telegraph, mail, etc.

- 10
- (b) What are the specific needs in all forms of communication, as expressed by people in the area? What are their needs with regard to personal and family requirements for recreation and business?
- (c) What is the potential and problems of radio and television facilities? Is it desirable to have more television channels available? At what cost? What is the potential for local radio stations and community television? What role can local radio and television play in the social and economic life of a northern community?
- 20
- (d) Are improvements needed to the present communications between the Tri-Municipal area and isolated reserves and settlements to the north. What are the social and economic consequences of any improvement?
- 30

40

As a committee, we would like to investigate many of these areas of studies and would like to participate with the Royal Commission in other areas. We look forward to further assistance of the Royal Commission in this endeavour.

"Final Comment

10 The Tri-Municipal Committee considers that
the people of the north should participate in the
decisions that are made by the Government of
Ontario and large corporations separately or
jointly, which are likely to have an impact
on the social and economic condition in which
northerners live. No future decisions with
regard to the north should be undertaken without
full and open consultation with the people who
must live with these decisions. We believe that
20 the current cooperative endeavours of the Royal
Commission and the Tri-Municipal Committee might
serve as a testing ground for the development of
new relationships between Provincial government
agencies and local municipalities, aimed at
ensuring that both the interests of the community
and the entire province are considered in future
30 decision-making processes."

Mr. Commissioner, the Tri-Municipal
Committee submits its brief.

Thank you for your consideration.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr.
Reeve. I might say that your final comment sums up very
well, and I might say I agree completely with that, and I will
try to get those processes developed that you talked about,
so that we can arrive at a situation where the people of this
community and other communities in the north do participate

10 fully in decisions that will affect their lives. I assure you that these studies and work that will be done directly affecting the three communities and this area will be done in cooperation with the Tri-Municipal Committee and any studies that will be done will be worked out as directed by you and with our assistance, so that it is you who is making the decisions, and not the Commission.

MR. LESCHUK: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

20 MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Leschuk and members of the Tri-Municipal Committee. I would like to file a copy of your brief and this will be Exhibit 73.

---EXHIBIT NO. 73:

Submission of Tri-Municipal
Committee.

30 MR. WATKINS: We are going to have to break for a couple of minutes. I thought I would be able to tempt you with a cup of coffee, but all we have at the moment is some hot water. If we could just break for a few moments. We have some people who would like to set up some recording equipment.

---Brief recess.

40 ---On resuming.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, Ear Falls and Perrault Falls Chamber of Commerce has asked for an opportunity to address the meeting and may I call on Mr. Bob Ahlers, who is making a presentation on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ahlers, please.

BOB AHLERS:

10 MR. AHLERS: Good morning members of the Commission and ladies and gentlemen. In keeping with what the Commission stated were briefs, this is quite brief. This is our introductory submission by the Ear Falls and Perrault Falls Chamber of Commerce to the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

20 "We, the members of the above Chamber, feel that we/^{have}a vested interest in any planned industrial development for this area, either now or in the future. We live here and make our homes here, and it is our feeling that essentially all of us will be either directly or indirectly affected by the Hartt Commission inquiry.

30 At present we are concerned with a proposed pulp mill development in this area. To assure us that it will not turn out to be an exploitation, all aspects of the planned venture must be carefully studied by the Royal Commission as follows.

- 40
- A. It must be pollution free in all aspects of operation.
 - B. Controlled harvesting of trees is a must.
 - C. All logging roads must be carefully planned and the tourism industry consulted before any cutting of such roads.
 - D. We insist that the cutting or harvesting be done in such a way as it will not ruin the

"beauty and recreational use of the shoreline adjacent to our lakes and streams.

- E. Regrowth planting must definitely be done in all cut-over areas as soon as feasible after proper tillage for same. (Sixty years is a long time to wait for another mature crop.)
- F. Any deviation to these demands would have a serious impact on our acceptance of any industrial development in the future.

The people of this area live here because they like it. We enjoy our forests, our lakes and our streams. It provides us with recreation that is unexcelled, and income for our second industry, tourism. We have vested rights here and we must protect them. To protect these rights, we feel we must be an integral part of the planning team and be included in all decision making. We want to work with all governmental parties and timber industry staff. Far too often regional governmental control makes all decisions, and local government is left out. Also, far too often, decisions are made that affect our livelihood without any consultation with local government whatsoever. We are here, ready to serve, we must be counted in.

The forestry and mineral resources of northwestern Ontario are wide and vast, but not to the extent that they could not be exhausted. Preserving the wilderness character of our lakes and streams is a major concern to all of us. Up

"to now, many decisions have been made by government and industry that have at times been detrimental to our way of thinking and this must not go on.

10 The future holds much for this area, and we feel that industrial development in Northwestern Ontario is essential to our future way of life. We also are looking forward to its arrival, providing it is carried out properly. We look forward to more and better job security as this will generate a better way of life for us all. We are in dire need of a high school, also a hospital - these we can have, with more industry in the area. Basically, our whole future depends on more industry, and if this is done properly, then our future is assured. It is our opinion, that while we will benefit from the primary industry, the bulk of the revenue accrues else-
20 where. We would like to see a proper return for the harvesting of our natural resources in north-western Ontario.

30 With the advent of the pulp mill, there will be a definite need for secondary industries or supporting smaller businesses. We want to keep these here, for they will open up more financial security for us. This can only come about with the proper financing for these developments. Where will this financing come from? Far too often, in the past, many small businesses have sunk before they had a chance to swim, the reason
40

"being the financial arrangements available to them had an anchor tied on them. Beyond a doubt, the Provincial Government must help here.

10 The tourism and recreational industry of this area is also a very important facet to our livelihood, but it can be hurt, and hurt dramatically by the other industries if care is not taken on their part. Hence, no future development should be allowed to proceed, dictating their own ground rules, irregardless of the effect on the environment of the other user industries.

20 We would like to point out that we face many disadvantages for wishing to live in north-western Ontario, and do not wish more. But, they must be pointed out, for as long as changes are in store for us, perhaps the disadvantages also may change. The largest one, of course, being the high prices we are forced to pay for the items we buy. We are paying dearly for the transportation to bring these items in. We feel that better and more reasonable transportation is a must for the delivery of our goods. It is our feeling that governmental control of the transportation industry is the main and direct cause of our high cost of living in this area. On this particular issue, we ask the members of this Hartt Commission to have a close look at this problem... Is there any reason why two trucking companies should control northwestern Ontario?

10 "We have far too many regional governmental controls, and are of the opinion that there should be more local government involvement in any of the particular matters and decisions that so affect our livelihood. It is time for a change in this area. This is our house, we don't need people in ivory towers down east telling us how to run it.

20 The planned industrial complex for this area will be a major change, and it will be a definite help to the economic character of northwestern Ontario, but only if done properly. We, the members of this Chamber, are looking forward to participating with the members of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, and we know we can be of constructive service to you. We feel that our views of the pulp mill or any other industrial developments are important, because they belong to northwestern Ontario, and as residents, we must take part in the planning of same."

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That is the brief of the Chambers, sir.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir. I agree with you that a search for a decision making process is absolutely essential and I look forward to continuing dialogues with you. Thank you.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Ahlers. Could I file a copy of your presentation as Exhibit No. 74.

---EXHIBIT NO. 74:

Submission by Ear Falls-
Perrault Falls Chamber of
Commerce.

10 MR. WATKINS: We would now like to call on
Mr. Riley and Mr. Anderson of the Ministry of Natural
Resources. As some of you may know, the Ministry of Natural
Resources made a presentation at Sioux Lookout focussing on
the forestry side of their responsibilities. Today they
will address, I believe, their responsibilities in the
mining sector. Mr. Riley is the General Director of the
Northwestern Region at Kenora and is the past, resident
20 geologist of mines and was located for many years in Red
Lake, as resident geologist, prior to moving to his present
position. With Mr. Riley, is Mr. Peter Anderson, Land Use
Coordination Branch, based at Toronto. Mr. Riley, please.

30 MR. RILEY: Thank you very much. Mr.
Commissioner and members of the staff and ladies and gentle-
men, at the request of the Commission, you have received
our formal brief at Sioux Lookout last week, and this
particular submission today is an attempt to give you some
idea of the processes of mineral exploration and development
in Northwestern Ontario and also the role probably of the
industry from the point of view of the government and also
40 what we conceive to be our own role, which at various points
in time has become quite fuzzy to ourselves.

Generally in presentations of this type we
start off with a bold statement, that is bold to the Ministry
of Natural Resources and at risk of boring everybody I
think it is probably a necessity, mainly because of the
fact that when you get right down to the crunch we find

ourselves going back to that bold statement many, many times, trying to define whether or not we are on the right road in terms of management. So the goal of our Ministry is to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social, and economic benefit of the people of Ontario, and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters.

Now, for those of you who have been following the Commission in the last few days, I am sure you realize that we have a very, very narrow road to walk and we get clobbered from all sides and it looks as though we are coming into the heaviness of the whole process. We have developed quite a thick skin after a while and we, I think, will probably be able to carry through and hopefully, Mr. Commissioner, the Commission itself will be able to give us some guidance and some direction which obviously are things we need.

One of the programs the Ministry manages is our Resource Products Program. Again, another motherhood statement, but again very important, the objective of that Resource Products Program is to provide an optimum continuous contribution to the economy of Ontario by stimulating and regulating the utilization of available supplies, fish, fur bearers, minerals and trees by resource products industries.

Now, carrying on from that and getting into today's topic, the objectives in the division of mines is to provide an optimum continuous contribution to the economy by the mineral resources industries to orderly development and utilization of available mineral resources consistent with sound environmental practises. Obviously, we find ourselves in situations where mining is conflicting

with tourism and the forestry practises conflict with game management and we have difficulty ourselves trying to reconcile these things, and the approach at the present time is an attempt to do it internally and also externally through the Land Use Planning Process and Mr. Anderson, later on this morning will attempt to give you some idea of our Land Use Planning Concepts and just how we approach the melding of all these obviously divergent responsibilities that we have.

Now, with regard to mining north of 50, probably everyone in this room is well aware, the first settlers into the area or the first whites I should say, were people who were involved in the fur trade and that was really the first stages of development. Later came the railway and then came the mining industry and it is really the mining industry that settled or has been responsible for settling most of the area north of the 50th parallel.

Forestry is just now making its inroads north of 50 and it is particularly visible in this general area, Ear Falls and Red Lake. We have a little bit of development north of 50 over in the Kapuskasing and Hearst area, but in general, this is where forestry is now starting to make inroads.

As you are well aware the Reed Paper proposal if it does go ahead, will make considerable inroads into the north and that is obviously of grave concern to all of us.

Now, relative to mining, the total production north of 50 in Ontario up to this year just passed the 1.5 billion dollar mark. Mining started, or rather I should say production started in the area back in 1906 at the north end of Sturgeon Lake, the old St. Anthony Gold Mine. Over

the years that mine had rather intermittent production, but it produced something like \$2 million worth of gold. Red Lake came into production, the Howland Mine in 1930 and since then there have been sixteen producers of gold and the Griffith Iron Mine commenced production in the late 60's. Together these two operations, gold and the iron in Red Lake have run somewhere over the 1.1 billion dollar mark as of this year.

Pickle Lake, production started there in 1934, \$75 million worth of gold up to 1966 when the Pickle Crow Gold Mine closed up. In 1976 we had the new copper producer opened and in the last year or so they produced somewhere, and this is my rough estimate, but in the vicinity of \$10 million worth of copper.

Uchi Lake for which this particular town happens to be one of the points where the road diverges and heads north, Uchi came into existence in 1934 and produced \$4 million worth of gold up to 1952 and since 1971 South Bay has produced somewhere in the vicinity of \$80 million worth of copper, zinc and silver.

Barringer Gold Mine, about 30 miles south of Sandy Lake, tractor train and fly in operation ran from 1939 - 48 and produced \$9.5 million worth of gold, silver, lead and zinc. That particular operation was staffed not totally, but to a good deal with native labour from Sandy Lake.

Sachigo River Mine, that is up around 54, the most northerly mine operation in Ontario, operated from 1938-1942 and produced roughly \$2 million of gold. That particular operation was just about totally staffed with native labour and the Werner Lake operation which is in the southwest corridor of our area operated from 1962-1972 and

nickel-copper production was roughly \$24.5 million. So very substantial and practically all of the mining activity in the area north of 50 has been essentially west of the Pickle Lake Highway and the extension north.

10 Now, we feel that the potential for future mines, and I guess this goes back to one of Reeve Leschuk's points this morning, what is the potential. We feel the potential north of 50 at the present point in time is very good and we are very optimistic about it in terms of the minerals being there and whether they are economically extractable, is another point which I leave to the economists and the mining companies. They will have to decide that.

20 But we look around the area north of 50 and of course the major mining area that has potential and has been in the press the last few years, has been Lake St. Joseph, Steep Rock Iron Mines, who are now controlled by Canadian Pacific, had back in the earlier part of this decade looked at the possible development of an ore deposit at the east end of Lake St. Joseph and they were roughly looking at 600 million

30 tons of ore with an open pit and it would have cost them somewhere in the vicinity of \$400 million to put it into production. They could not raise their markets because of cheaper iron ore in the U.S., so consequently the development has not gone ahead.

40 But in the same general area there is something in the vicinity of 1.28 billion tons of probably extractable iron ore under the right economic conditions. Just east of the Griffith Mine and close to home, there are five small deposits containing an estimated 400 million tons and I stand to be corrected, Mr. Jeffreys, but I think that is probably double the reserves that the Griffith opened up on back in the mid 60's.

Up at North Spirit Lake, we are looking at another iron ore body sitting on the north or near the north-east corner of the lake of somewhere between 200 and 600 million tons of iron ore, again relatively high grade and I say between 200 and 600 because geologists, like biologists, have a great affinity for arguing with each other as to whether the stuff goes down this way or whether it bellies out this way and if it bellies out, you are laughing, you've got 600 million tons and if it happens to go down this way, you have not, so they are still fighting over that one, but it probably is economical. There has been talk of a pipeline extension from that particular area to the Griffith Mine and this is something that is still under consideration and it is probably quite a ways off.

Melchett Lake north of Nakina, there are a few properties in there containing in the vicinity of 400 million tons and one of those has been looked at very carefully and there has been sporadic talk of production in that particular property. In the Savant Lake area two deposits, rather low grade that contain something less than a billion tons of iron ore. You might wonder why I'm sticking to iron ore and it just happens that iron ore is one of the things that geologists or mining engineers can find quite easily and it is generally always magnetic and stands out like a sore thumb. We have difficulty when it comes to gold and copper. There is one gold property of some note at the present time and it over in the northeast part of the area towards Detour Lake, just north of Kirkland, and it was found about two years ago as a result of an extension of base metal operation by a major petroleum firm, and there appears to be about 10 million tons of gold ore there. There is an operation on at the present time to

determine whether or not it is feasible to operate that particular property.

About thirty miles southeast of Moosonee Imperial Oil is sitting on a carbona type which is a particular type of rock and it contains something in the vicinity of 62.5 million tons of columbian pentoxide which is a rather rare metal. That probably, too, will be viable in the next twenty years providing the price of plutonium goes up or they find another use for the metal.

Then we come to Onakawana in the same general area and we are looking there at something like 190 million tons of lignite. There has been considerable discussion of Onakawana in the press/^{in the past} few weeks and I need not go any further into that.

Interesting properties in the area, there are several areas north of 50 which have what geologists would term as potential. An area southeast of Lang Lake, I'm sorry, the southeast of Cat Lake in the Lang Lake area is a low grade copper deposit there which contains somewhere in the vicinity of 40 to 50 million tons, marginal grade at the present time, but again if the price of copper goes up, there is a possibility of production.

West of Sandy Lake there is a small silver property that is quite high grade and would require the draining of a lake, but six or eight or ten ounce silver, I'm sorry, six or eight or ten dollars per ounce for silver would probably see that property moving towards some type of production.

The old Berens River Mine, the best information we have on it is that it was closed down. We are looking at somewhere in the vicinity of a half million tons of fairly, reasonably, good, grade silver and zinc

material.

10 Cochenour at the Selco mines, in co-operation with the Selection Trust has small mineral deposits northeast of Ear Falls and another one out at the west end of Red Lake, both of which are probably exploitable and which could probably be milled at South Bay.

20 There is a fairly extensive area of uranium at Favourable Lake area and in the Setting Lake area just south of Sandy Lake, there is a molybdenum property of fairly large size, but low grade which is being investigated at the present time.

30 In general all volcanic areas of the Shield have extremely high potential for mineral deposits. For the low lands there is a great potential for lead-zinc. We are not overly optimistic about the oil and gas potential although there are some people in the industry think that there may be something there in that respect.

40 The Innis River area which was being looked at back in the early seventies for a duplication of the Thompson situation in Manitoba for nickel and copper, there were several million dollars spent there in about a year and a half without any very significant results, but the potential for Thompson still exists.

Gravel resources north of 50 are extensive and reasonably well defined and at the present point in time most communities north of 50 do not have too much difficulty acquiring gravel. Red Lake may be a case in point where there is some difficulty and they are now moving material about thirty miles down 105.

Potential for mineral development on Indian reserves, which is something we have looked at several times.

10 There are two reserves in northwestern Ontario which we feel probably have better potential than most and that is Fort Hope, which I as a professional would say is probably one of the best looking Indian reserves probably in the province in terms of mineral potential. There is a small gold property on there now which has been drilled and some tonnage estimates on it and it probably also has a potential for base metals.

The other area is Big Trout Lake - we feel that there is probably an opportunity for copper and nickel in the general vicinity and possibly also chromium.

20 Now, what are the private sectors involved in mineral exploration north of 50. Well, in general, the government does not get very much involved in the decisions of the private sector as to where to explore or when to explore. We have some very gross tools, such as taxation which you can use to induce companies to maybe take a look at the province or the north, but we cannot do too much in terms of forcing them, if you will, into northern Ontario. 30 Capital is a very fleeting thing and if the dollar return is better in Brazil they sure as heck are not going to come to northwestern Ontario and if it was my dollar in their company, I would also tell them to go south. But, in any event companies makes decisions on where to explore based on the health of the local economy, the stability of the government and the taxation policy of that particular 40 government.

Canada in general, our economy right now is one could say, I don't want to say weak, that is being pessimistic, but it is shaky. The government stability, and I think we have all listened to Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Levesque on television over the last while and some of us

have our doubts as to how stable the country is, but in terms of mineral exploration I think it is probably still in a position where we do not have to worry too much.

10 The taxation policy is a concern and has been expressed to you, Mr. Commissioner, by people in the mining industry and certainly a lot better than I will ever do and you have their briefs and I think you can probably gain more from them than I could impart to you here this morning.

20 There are several other things that induce mining companies to look at a particular area. The mineral potential of the area which we have just discussed, recent exploration in the area, in northwestern Ontario by about 1973 had been explored by fifty companies with the technology available at that time, just about to its ultimate and they packed their bags and moved into Manitoba and Quebec, and one of the reasons for doing it was the fact that the technology that we had at that particular point in time just was not conducive to going over the same ground and spending more dollars. Besides
30 that, they had a couple of recent discoveries in Quebec and mining companies and prospectors are very fickle people, they have a tendency to chase the good life and the good life is where ore bodies are found. Good stories are told around fires at nights on this, so they all packed their bags and went east and west.
40

Since 1972-73 the climate in northern Ontario has been somewhat slow. For the benefit of exploration as an industry to Ontario itself, they are two-fold, first of all the exploration industry in Ontario runs expenditures of somewhere between ten million and twenty-five million annually, depending again, on the economy.

But the second benefit to the province is probably a little less known by the general public and that is the fact that the Ontario exploration industry is probably the most sophisticated in the world today. The techniques developed in Ontario and pioneered by Ontario and I should not leave out her sister provinces, but Canadian geologists and geophysicists have been exported all over the world, to Russian, to Brazil, to Australia and to South Africa. They are bringing in a fair amount of exchange on a yearly basis and it has been one of the side benefits of Ontario's mining industry.

So a company makes a decision that they are going to explore northwestern Ontario so what do they do. Well, the exploration department of consulting geologists makes a pitch to the board of directors and if he can sell them on the idea, the first thing they do is hire a plane or two and some sophisticated geophysical equipment, put it in the air, and fly the particular area that has taken their fancy.

In 1967 Selection Trust did that very thing just north of us and as a result South Bay came into production in 1971.

The next step after they have flown the area is probably ground acquisition generally by staking claims and following that there was some geophysical and prospecting crews on the ground to attempt to better define any conditions near the surface. Maybe a geologist will go in and maybe somebody whose specializes in geochemistry, if they get any favourable reaction, the next step will then be the diamond drill which sort of makes liars out of geophysicists and geologists on a day to day basis.

The other possible method for a company to get involved in a particular area is through the local prospecting fraternity of which Ear Falls and Red Lake both have some of these people active at the present time. The local prospector is going out of style unfortunately, because mineral exploration in general is becoming too expensive for the local prospector to carry on with. But it used to be that the prospector would go out and spend his days in the summertime trenching and pitting and diamond drilling and generally backbreaking labour with a little powder until he found something interesting and then he would pick up some samples in his leather pouch and trot off to Bay Street and spend a month or two down there in March or April to try and peddle this material and the property to the mining companies. And if someone picked it up the same process would then follow, that they would probably fly the area and go in and do some ground-work.

So after the company makes a discovery, what happens. They probably go in and make sure they've got all the ground in the area tied up before word gets out and, Mr. Commissioner, I'm sure you are very familiar with that having spent the years shortly after 1964 into the Commission into the Windfall situation. They then go ahead and define the ore bodies as best they can with diamond drilling and possibly some underground work. They develop a mine and mill system and by that particular point in time they start looking at capital and how much they can raise and whether it is a Go or No Go situation economically. Companies used to do it on their own. I think Red Lake is a typical example of this where the mining company put up the capital, developed the townsite

within this and put in the services. But today the name of the game has changed, it is too expensive now to put in schools and hospitals and it is too expensive for mining companies to put in roads, so consequently that is where the government as a whole gets involved.

10 Now, what is the Minister's role in all this. Our role is quite varied. We just recently, as probably many of you are aware, lost one segment of the ore division of mines and that was the mining engineering branch which was really, Mr. Commissioner, the safety organization, a regulatory body if you will, of the division for underground
20 operations and open pit operations and that is now gone to the Division of Labour. The division of mines is now looking at itself from an internal point of view and trying to ensure that we are travelling down the right road and doing what we should be doing. Trying to ensure that the programs that we have in force are what are required in northwestern Ontario or even the province as a whole.

30 At the present time we have two active branches and a third one which hasn't been seen too much by the public. First is a geological branch and the geological branch is essentially concerned with geological mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys ore deposit studies and mineral potential studies. This material is put together on a year by year basis and published and it then becomes sort of the basis on which many
40 decisions in the mineral industry are made.

We have a Regional Resident Geologist program. These people are in the field at Red Lake, Kenora, Sioux Lookout and Timmins and Kirkland Lake and Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, and these are the people, the professionals who act as consultants to the mining industry on a day to day

basis. The role is expanding and it is changing and becoming involved in land use planning and now they are becoming involved in the inter-action of mining with respect to fish and wildlife and with respect to a lot of the other concerns we have, particularly the old parks concept. The resident geologist provides advice to companies, to local prospectors and also entirely to the government.

We have a Lab Branch in Toronto and the Lab Branch provides the laboratory services primarily to the government itself. There is some work for outside firms, but this is really a minor part of their mandate at the present time.

A third part of our organization is responsible for the regulation of the acquisition of minerals. This particular group at the present time falls under the Division of Lands. Mineral rights are acquired in Ontario through two processes. Claim staking, whereby the individual goes out and actually cuts a line around an area which is a quarter mile to the side, it essentially takes in forty acres. The cost of recording this I believe is \$10.00 and the average cost at the present time for a company to stake a claim is probably somewhere in the vicinity of \$100.00 to \$150.00, depending on where it is.

The second method of acquiring ground in Ontario is relatively new. It is the exploratory licence. These licences are granted in areas where there is very little in the way of bedrock. The Hudson Bay lowlands is a case in point. They are granted generally for a three year period and the fee for one of these for a year is \$1,000.00 and the maximum size is 64,000 acres. It can be terminated at any time by the government and it can be surrendered at

any time by the company, and for every 64,000 acre parcel the government requires \$25,000.00 performance bond. The company acquiring one of these exploratory licences is required to spend no less than \$25,000.00 on that licence each year he holds it or \$1.00 per acre, whichever is greater. The government requires a proposal for his expenditure and they want to know what he is going to do and we also want to have free access to all the data that comes off it. If minerals are found in any economic sense that particular parcel can be brought to lease through the normal processes.

There has been in very recent months some concern expressed about an exploratory licence granted to Inspection Limited up in the Sutton Lake area and this is not an isolated incident, although it seems to be. We have had numerous exploratory licences granted in the last few years and we have also had considerable activity in the area north of 50, particularly the far north, and I am not talking about Skull Lake and Sandy Lake and Big Trout area by conventional companies using conventional claims staking methods. This mining activity is going on almost on a daily basis, except during the breakup and freezeup and from our point of view it is just the normal part of the process.

We have one other organization which is essentially Toronto based and it is involved in economic analysis and some policy formulation for the Division of Mines and it is the Mineral Resources Branch. The Division as a whole has some input into taxation policy and I think we are concerned here, particularly those of us who work in the north. Mr. Commissioner, you heard yesterday and referred to some comments by Mr. Meadows from the Business Men's Association in Red Lake and Mr. Jefferies from the

10 Mine Managers, about the problems of taxation on mining
companies and the fact that the government at times does
not seem to know what it is doing, and there are some of
us who work for the Ministry in the north probably would
agree with them wholeheartedly, and our concern is the
fact that many of the policies that are affecting mining
and not only mining, but affecting lumbering and a lot
of the other resource extraction industries in the north,
are formulated by people in what we refer to as the
central agencies in Toronto. Management Board, Tega and
to a lesser extent, the Civil Service Commission, and our
concern is that many of these people with all their brilliance,
20 and they have M.B.A's from Harvard Business, have never spent
very much time north of Bloor Street. Maybe they have made
it to North Bay and they just don't know what the real
world, and I am talking about the real world in terms of
northern Ontario, and yet they are making fairly important
decisions and recommendations in respect to taxation
policies and other major concerns that affect the north
30 and certainly they are concerns to those of us who sit up
here from Natural Resources and probably other Ministries
who cannot speak for them, that in some way or another we
have to get these people out to the real world and let them
know what it is all about, because industry cannot afford
it and the public cannot afford it, and to us it is
becoming quite a serious situation.

40 The government is also involved in one
direct subsidy program to the mining industry, what is
known as our Mineral Exploration Assistance Program which
was developed back in the mid 60's, and north of 50 it is
only applicable to one area and that is the Red Lake area.
It does not quite extend down to Ear Falls unfortunately.

Under that program a company or individual can apply for assistance up to a maximum of one-third of an expenditure of \$100,000.00 which in essence is \$33,333. for programming the area. They submit plans to us, if that plan is approved then that particular firm or individual has the opportunity to receive subsidy for their exploration work in the area.

Now, these subsidies were set up on the basis that they would be relegated to areas which were looking somewhat economically depressed back in the mid 60's and they were mainly gold mining camps. Red Lake and Cobalt was another one which was a silver mining camp, Geraldton, and they now extend down to Atakokin and also into the area in around Lindsay and Bancroft.

The government also gets involved indirectly through the Ministry into input to roads to the mining industry and the direction thereof and also some input as to recommendations on where those roads should be located. In general, though, the responsibility for road construction and road priorities in northern Ontario has recently been turned over to Northern Affairs and our involvement from here on will be in the capacity of recommending only.

We also at times end up being the lead ministry in mineral or the development of mining areas and Pickle Lake is a case in point where the Ministry of Natural Resources, mainly because of the fact that we have field staff on site, takes over responsibilities that probably should better be held by someone else, but we have them foisted off on us so to speak, and we took over the responsibility for development at Pickle Lake and it was no easy task, let me tell you, we are still having difficulties with it because of the myriad of government

agencies and the decisions that had to be made and the inability, I think, of many agencies to make decisions on time.

10 The Ministry is involved also, Mr. Commissioner, in the administration of Section 113 of the Mining Act which attempts to control the treatment and refining of ores and attempts to produce as much treatment and refining as we can in Canada. This is done through an Order-in-Council and there is some exemption for several mining companies for ores that cannot be economically treated in Canada at the present time. Falconbridge for example, is still sending nickel overseas. I believe some of the produce from South Bay is also going out of the country.

20 Now, our overall approach to mining and mineral development is done through our planning process and I would like now to call upon Peter Anderson to maybe give you some general idea of how the Ministry of Natural Resources is involved with planning on both the broad provincial level and the more local level.

30 PETER ANDERSON

40 PETER ANDERSON: Thank you Ray. Mr. Commissioner, in addition to the mining brief presented by Ray Riley, the Ministry attempts to achieve many other objectives in order to meet a wide variety of the needs of the people in Ontario. These other objectives include forestry, commercial furs, commercial fishing, wildrice, parks, sports fishing, hunting, wildlife, cottaging and other outdoor recreation pursuits and tourism. The common denominator in achieving these

objectives is the use of the land and water base of Ontario, in other words in order to achieve each of these objectives they must make use in some form or other the land and water base in Ontario.

Now, these many demands on the land and water base of Ontario create the potential for conflict between various user groups. You have already heard some of these conflicts. For example, commercial fishing as opposed to sport fishing, and in this instance there is only one fishing resource in Ontario and it must be apportioned on some equitable basis between commercial fishing interests and the sport fishing interests. We have already heard about the conflict between tourism and forestry, where the remote tourist establishment is sometimes impinged upon by road construction by the industry creating access roads.

There is also a conflict between our parks program and our forestry and mining program where cutting in most parks is prohibited. In addition to the Ministry's concern for the use of the land and water base of Ontario to achieve its own objectives the Ministry as custodian of the public's lands and waters of Ontario under the Public Lands Act, also makes land available for other public agencies and the private sector.

These other requirements for land also have a potential for creating more conflicts. For example, water impoundments for fluctuations in the water level affect the wild rice production. Now, the Ministry of Natural Resources attempts to resolve these conflicts by an integrated comprehensive land use planning process. It is called the Ministry of Natural Resources strategic land use planning program. This land use planning program has

three main features.

- 1 - The land use plan must allocate land to each specific objective. There must be a specific objective determined before land can be allocated to a particular kind of use. For example, the forestry objective is to produce 9.1 million cunits of wood by the year 2020 on an annual basis. Somewhere in Ontario there must be an allocation of land in the amount of approximately 60 million acres to meet that requirement.

- 2 - The planning should progress from broad areas such as the province to the division of the province such as the region and finally to the local area.

- 3 - In order to insure the proposed use of the public lands meets society's expectations, public participation in the planning process is essential.

I would like to note here that in addition to these three main features the Ministry's strategic land use planning operation must fit within the framework of the economic development strategy of the Government of Ontario. The Ministry's strategic land use planning program is directed by a set of improved guidelines and consists of three phases.

Phase 1 includes the collection and analysis of background information necessary for the development and assessment of a set of appropriate objectives and here

again we are back to our objectives for the planning area.

Phase 2 includes the development and selection of appropriate objectives for the planning area.

Phase 3 includes the development of the strategy essential for achieving the selective objectives, included as part of the strategy is the required land and water allocation.

Perhaps I should summarize at this point the planning to be carried out in the Province of Ontario. The Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Inter-government affairs are responsible for developing five planning regions in the province and economic development strategy. This strategy has been completed for northwestern Ontario and presented in 1971 and is currently being updated. Within that broad framework the Ministry conducts its strategic land use plan to achieve its objectives and then progresses to the local level of planning which is basically a refinement of all facts essential to making decisions.

The current situation relative to that planning hierarchy is TEGAS' economic development and is currently being updated. Phase 1 and 2 of the Ministry's regional strategic land use planning program have been completed and phase 3 is well underway.

A local land use plan has been prepared for Lake of the Woods planning area and work is starting on the official land use plan. Perhaps because it is of interest to the local people I should outline to you in some detail the discussion relative to the West Patricia land use planning area. While the government's economic development

10 program calls for 18,000 new jobs by the year 1990 and, of course, the Ministry's objectives will be expected to provide some of those jobs, and while the Ministry of Natural Resources strategic land use planning for North-western Ontario designates the Reed proposal study area for forestry purposes and, Mr. Commissioner, the broad level of planning done at the strategic level indicates that the land could quite easily be allocated for forestry purposes.

20 In spite of that the Ministry feels that because of the far reaching implications of the proposal, it is desirable to document and articulate at a finer level of detail, all of the concerns of the Ministry. This can best be accomplished by a local land use plan and, therefore, such a plan is being prepared for a 100,000 square mile area encompassing the Reed study area.

30 That, Mr. Commissioner, brings you up to date on the kind of operation within the Ministry of Natural Resources. We are prepared at this time to table a document called "Guidelines for Land Use Planning", which outlines in some detail how this procedural process is carried out. I would add one caution at this point in time, that you have already heard from the Ministry of the Environment, this document is subject to an environmental assessment and it may be changed because of that.

40 MR. RILEY

Now, Mr. Commissioner, the Ministry and staff in the north are very positive and looking very favourably towards your remarks when they do come down. We see a lot of opportunity through this Commission to get

some feeling from the public in northwestern Ontario as to just what their concerns with resource management are, particularly as it affects our own Ministry. We have gone through several phases of public participation ourselves on several varying things and, in fact, tonight there is a seminar on moose management in Dryden. But I think your particular Commission will review and will have heard many more people and many more topics than we are able to give you in a short period of time ourselves, and what we are really looking for sir, is some guidance from yourself as to where you think the public wishes to see the Ministry go, what you think the public's aspirations in terms of resource development versus essentially the conservation affect in northwestern Ontario, what are the tradeoffs and how can we, the government, try to address ourselves to making those tradeoffs. The approach we are taking now we realize is not perfect and it causes considerable consternation at times and we are looking for guidance from you, sir, in the future when your determinations do come down.

So with that sir, I would like to wind up our presentation this morning and I would also like to extend an invitation and I know in the last three days you have had invitations to go everywhere from everybody, and this has been laid on you before, and we would like to do it again, that sometime we hope you will get the opportunity to get out to the summer field operations in northern Ontario, timber and mining and fishing and the whole bag, and we leave it up to you to determine the time, be it this summer or next summer or the middle of the winter, we are quite willing to accommodate you at any given period. Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen. You have raised issues that are wide ranging and sweeping and it is impossible to discuss them now, but I know they will be the subject of very extensive dialogue in the future. Thank you very much.

10 MR. WATKINS: Thank you, gentlemen. Now, could I submit as an Exhibit No. 75, the document mentioned by Mr. Anderson, "Guidelines for Land Use Planning." I should mention at this point too that I believe the Ministry of Natural Resources will be making a short presentation on wild rice in Kenora, and the hot water
20 has now turned to coffee, and shall we break for a short coffee break.

---EXHIBIT NO. 75: Document "Guidelines for Land Use Planning."

---Brief recess.

30 ---On resuming.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, the next speaker needs no introduction. Mr. Fred Bergman.

40 MR. FRED BERGMAN

"Please accept this brief on behalf of myself." I have made Northwestern Ontario my home for the better part of my life and have raised my family in the North. My children now in turn have married and have also made Northwestern Ontario their home and are raising

10 "their children here. I feel I can constructively contribute to this hearing as a northerner, knowing many problems we have had in the past and very surely to come in the future. My family and myself are as much northern citizens of this Province as are the native people of our respective generations.

20 Due to the ignorance of the people in the south eastern parts of this province as to our location, our hardships, our needs etc. I strongly feel they have no right whatsoever to be made a part of any decision making when it concerns the north and any future developments. They have benefited for many, many years through out timber, minerals, and water and in turn we have received very, very little in return. The golden horseshoe has supplied us with next to nothing in fruits and vegetables as most of our produce is imported from the south-
30 ern United States. We have not complained when they covered great sections of some of the best farm land in the world under concrete, when we subsidize their gasoline prices with our much higher prices. However, we can buy beer at the same price. I am sure we people of the
40 north are quite able to determine our own futures and the future of our children without the assistance of the masses of south-eastern Ontario. We are fully aware of pollution and how to handle our renewable resources. Further, it is quite apparent the south was not too

"concerned about pollution as it is still going on as an example, Hamilton Harbour, Grand River and many more streams and lakes, the air, you name it. The timber, minerals and waters are our life line to a better life. These resources must be developed to their full potential while at the same time the environment must not be destroyed. This can be done with good proper planning. I feel the people of the north are very much qualified for the job of planning as we live here and we know what is needed. We cannot afford to make the stupid mistakes which were made in the south for many years. We have clean water and air and intend to keep it that way. We can be sure should any development take place in the north it will be connected in some way to our timber, minerals or water which will require many technical skills. When this type of planning takes place we must also plan for our children. Our school facilities at the present time make no provision for the technical training which would be required for our children to realize life long benefits in technical trades such as millwrights, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, welders, heavy equipment operators, etc. A technical institution must be built in the immediate area where the development is to take place. While I realize you will not condone any discussion on any particular development at this time and I use the Reed proposal as only an example to make a point, just this type of development

10 "would certainly call for such a technical
institution with good dormitory facilities
in the Red Lake, Ear Falls, Dryden and
Kenora area. Due to the severe weather
conditions and considerable distances here
in the north, a dormitory for the students
would be a requirement. Also the existing
industries and the developing industries must
assume a role in this training whether it be
through subsidies or on the job training for
the students during their term at the
technical institution.

20 NATIVE PEOPLE

30 I have a sincere feeling towards the
native people of the north. However, I also
feel a great deal of their problems stem
from themselves and their leaders. According
to Grand Council Treaty #9's own publications
there are 6,300 native people living on
reserves, 4,400 on crown lands and 3,400
off the reserves. While the native people
live on the reserves their treaty rights are
respected. As far as I am concerned when they
40 choose to live on crown lands they have no
more rights than I myself have, and should be
governed by the same controls and regulations
I must live with. When I wanted a small piece
of crown land for a summer cottage I could not
live on it for a full year at a time. I pay
land taxes, survey costs, etc. The leaders of

"Treaty 9 claim lack of employment opportunities. How can you get employment without development. Rapid disappearance of a traditional way of living eg. hunting and fishing. No one has disturbed their trapping and fishing around their reserves. The band of Osnaburg, Pekangikum, Poplar Hill and Cat Lake in total have 262 trappers on 71 trap lines bringing in a total value of furs of \$125,800. All the trap lines are in the hands of the natives. Commercial fishing at these reserves total 13 fisheries and a total value of fish to the amount of \$151,000. All the fisheries are in the hands of the natives. It may be of interest to note the total value of the trapping and fishing would come to \$276,800. and at the same time should development occur based on 8 hours a day for a work year of 300 days just the 262 trappers would bring in at \$2.65 an hour would bring in a total worth of \$1,666,320.00. From April 1975 to March 1976 there were on these 4 reserves a total of 7660 welfare payments to the total value of \$399,044. Combining the fishing and trapping and welfare payments the amount still drops way short \$675,844 in comparison to the trappers alone making \$2.65 an hour, a 40 hour week, 300 working days a year \$1,666,320.00. Let's be sensible and start educating the band leaders. The only resources available for development are timber and minerals. They have a choice as I see it,

"remain welfare states in their own cultural environment or seek constructive development. It must also be realized that as long as a native lives on the reserve he is exempt from income tax, sales tax, land tax, receives free medical and dental care, Grand Council Treaty 9 received from the Federal and Provincial Governments total grants to the value of \$946,398.00 for the year ending March 31, 1976 for the running of 7 various Departments ranging from Ministry of the Attorney General to Education. These leaders are striving for equal economic parity with other Canadians, improved social conditions, protect their cultural identity and many more aims. I suggest to you at this time they are very surely turning the white people against them. They occupied the Park in Kenora with firearms and got away with it in total. Had it been a band of white radicals we would have been blasted out of the Park and jailed. Chief Rickard has made a public statement that he was ready to block our roads in this area should any development take place, one in particular. This is responsible leadership? I suggest to this hearing it is not. Our community was one of the first to integrate the native children into our school system. It has worked well. I have friends here who are Indians, they are fine hard working people, have nice homes, cars, boats, snow machines and are respected citizens. Their children have in many cases

10 "attended our schools, grown up and now have their own children in our school system. They have their own cultural identity and no one condemns them for it. This could go on and on, but I feel an appropriate ending is simply Treaty 9's own philosophy of approach says it all, learning through association, learning through doing and learning through exposure, you get all three through development.

20 WILD LIFE

20 When I first came into this country in 1946 there were any number of deer in the area. Now there are very few which can be explained very easily. When local timber contractors, Reed and Mando Paper Companies cut in the area the deer moved out and the moose moved in. The 2 cannot live in harmony
30 together. Their feeding patterns are different. Some years ago a program of reforestation took place south of Ear Falls, consequently the trees are ten to twelve feet in height. The deer are coming back into this area and the moose due to the lack of proper feeding will
40 move to better feeding grounds. This situation is no different than nature's original environments. Should you go north of Red Lake you will find no deer and an abundance of moose strictly because of feeding habits and the availability of the proper feed. I fail to see where development destroys wild life. It

"may change the pattern, but again proper management of the environment and there are no problems. The fish in Bruce Lake at the Griffith mine site use the dykes as spawning grounds in the Spring. It is something to see.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

After the Red Lake Road was built the country opened up for tourist trade and has become an industry of prime importance to the area. I feel this will slowly vanish in this area as more roads are pushed further north. There are more and more aircraft being used each year to transport fishermen and hunters into more remote areas. While there are any number of lakes in the immediate area with an abundance of all species of fish the American tourist now wants to fly into a remote wilderness lake. Hunting in the remote areas is now the thing to do also. Sioux Lookout years ago was the big area until the Red Lake Road opened up new country and now this area is not far enough north to meet the tourists' needs. If this lucrative tourist trade is to survive in my opinion, more roads to the north will have to be built. Roads come with mining and lumbering development.

TIMBER

"Again we people of the northwestern Ontario are appalled at the attitudes of a great many southern peoples of this province when trees are mentioned. It must be realized when sections of timber reach their maturity we have a number of choices at our disposal. We can harvest these trees, let them burn in forest fires or just rot and be blown down by winds. I have on a number of occasions flown over this north country and know, have seen, vast stretches of burnt timber totally destroyed by fire. As an example in northwestern Ontario from the year 1972 to the year 1976 Ontario Government statistics show there was 2,150,270.5 acres of bush land burnt due to fires. This represents an unbelievable loss in jobs, and revenue to the Province and its people. How can the people of the south justify their arguments that the timber must be protected. Just a few miles north of Ear Falls a twister destroyed a tremendous area of prime timber, this was cleaned up and most of the trees were salvaged for pulp. Due to this action a potential fire hazard was eliminated, yet there were people in government in Toronto thought it terrible that all the twisted, broken trees were cut and used. Most of these people would not know the difference between a tamarack tree and a jack pine. Timber limits must be let in a size large

10 "enough to enable the companies concerned to
have a supply for all times. What I mean by
this is very simple to understand. If the
limits were of a size mentioned a company
when reaching the outer limits could come back
to the original starting point and have a
supply of better timber than originally, pro-
viding our past reforestation policies were
changed and the company concerned be forced to
replant. Our members of Parliament are supposed
to be leaders and learned men and women, surely
a firm policy of reforestation can be arrived
20 at.

30 I am sure everyone in Ontario is aware
of the Reed paper mill at Dryden. This mill
was constructed in the late 1800's and early
1900's when pollution was no one's concern
and technical knowhow was limited. We all know
the Wabigoon River is polluted with mercury
which will take a life time to clear itself.
At the same time no one has mentioned the fact
this same company is spending millions of dollars
to clean up their act. It is very unfortunate
this pollution is a reality yet at the same time
there is no reason why this should ever happen
40 again. By no stretch of the imagination should
it ever happen again.

MINERALS

Eighteen miles north of Ear Falls the

10 "Griffith Iron mine was built. This is a huge
iron development and naturally pollution was
a prime concern in the area. Many hundreds of
thousands of dollars were spent to control and
stop pollution. There is none to the water or
the air. Due to vast dyking, steam admission to
the smoke stacks, precipitator for the kiln,
all threats of pollution was eliminated. Fifty
miles northeast at the South Bay copper mine a
satellite town was built, beautiful recreation
land developed and an unbelievable working
relationship between company and employees. No
20 pollution. Mines can be and should be developed
with no threat to the environment providing
controls are put on the companies concerned such
as has been the case. Because of the technical
knowhow these days there is no reason why our
environment should be endangered.

30 In conclusion Mr. Hartt, I wish you every
success in your attempts to solve the problems
North of the 50th. Regardless of what your
decisions may be some people will win and gain
and some people will lose and be hurt. I have
read and studied many, many pounds of circulars
and news releases, the more I read the more
40 mixed up the problems become. As one gentleman
from Poplar Point Reserve recently said at a
public meeting in Red Lake, 'We need roads to
cut down freight cost, I love the trees, hunting
and trapping but I know once the roads come in
many things will change. Can I stop my children

10 "from these changes and restrict them to the
life I have, do I have that right?'. What do
we do Mr. Hartt, put a buffer zone around each
reserve to protect the Native People and their
culture and preserve the welfare status of the
past and present. Do we allow the big corpor-
20 ations to continue to bleed off our natural
resources or do we take development slow and
guard the environment as best we can? We do
need development and surely there is nothing
that will stop progress. We must create a
world for our children and their children
which will give them a life we can be very
proud of having been a part in making. We
people of the North must make the decisions,
we are the ones who are to gain or lose, we
are the people who have made the north our home.
Finally, after so many years of frustrations,
heartaches, sweat and tears, the government
30 and the people of the south have come to realize
there are good, honest, sincere people here in
the north. We will never again take a back
seat and are more determined than ever to form
our own destiny.

40 Thank you."

I respectfully submit this brief for your
consideration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Bergman,
very much. The answers as I said many times must come

principally from the people in the north themselves and I hope that you will continue to participateⁱⁿ/your work with the Commission and help us come up with those answers.

10 MR. WATKINS: Thank you Mr. Bergman. A copy of your submission will be filed as Exhibit No. 76.

---EXHIBIT NO. 76: Submission by Mr. Frederick A. Bergman.

20 MR. WATKINS: Mr. John Blair, the Ontario Professional Foresters Association is next.

30 MR. BLAIR: Mr. Chief Justice Patrick Hartt, and Commission members and members of the news media and ladies and gentlemen. To introduce myself, my name is John Blair and in the past I have worked in this area for about seven and one half years. At the present time I am the President of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association which is a non-profit, non-political agency with about 700 members.

40 MR. WATKINS: I'm sorry to interrupt you Mr. Blair, but I think it would help both Mr. Justice Hartt and our court recorder in particular if you do have copies of your submission, that they be provided.

MR. BLAIR: The Association is dedicated to advance the practice of forestry both on public and privately owned land in the Province of Ontario. At the outset I would mention that while our Association has

prepared a very short brief, it is with the understanding that an opportunity will be available at a subsequent hearing of the Commission for the presentation of more detailed reasons in support of our position. I wish to give you some of our background thinking that went into the brief.

First of all I wish to express the gratitude of the Association for the opportunity to appear before these preliminary hearings and to express our views. We wish to impress upon the Commission the great value of the boreal forest which stretches across Northern Ontario and Canada. The boreal forest as inherited in its natural or virgin state by the citizens of Ontario has been a source of revenue to the province in a variety of ways, as well as playing a major role in maintaining a favourable balance of trade at the provincial and federal levels.

We believe it fair to say that the elected representatives who most frequently are from the southern part of the province are the individuals most concerned with physical matters. They are also the people with the loudest voice on matters of resource development and management.

It is true that northerners frequently become resource ministers, but the purse strings are firmly held in the south. Unfortunately, southerners are usually in the majority in the cabinet and as a result resource ministers over the years have experienced great difficulty convincing their colleagues of the need to allocate money and staff to regenerate the forests.

In actual practice the philosophy of government and industry has been to treat Ontario forests purely as a source of immediate revenue with little thought

to the environment and future forest crops of quality timber. Stated bluntly, when one studies the forest management record, the forests have been treated on a one shot basis, with very little more than lip service being rendered.

10 Despite the best efforts of our northern resource ministers, the voice of the north has largely been lost in the multitude of southern claims for tax dollars and the few resource dollars to trickle back into the north have largely been earmarked for projects to be shared by southerners travelling in the north.

20 At this time I would be remiss, sir, if I neglected to pay tribute to Grand Council Treaty #9 for their public appeal for an end to resource and environmental abuse. I believe it to be as a result of the efforts of the Indian people of this province that these initial meetings are being held in northern communities to hear from northerners.

30 Since we are actually in northwestern Ontario today I believe it is appropriate to point out that the timber sales branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources in its 1977 publication, The Forest Industry in the Economy of Ontario, reports that 76% of the total employment in manufacturing in northwestern Ontario in 1973 was forest-oriented, and this includes logging sir.

40 For the province as a whole, in 1973 there were 78,000 persons directly employed in more than 800 wood using mills in Ontario. Through the multiplier effect another 80,000 persons were employed in other industries and agencies dependent on the forests. In other words there were 158,200 bread-winners in Ontario dependent on the forest industry.

forests in the year 2020 is estimated to be 14 million cords. Today we are actually cutting about 7.3 million cords, which is approximately half of the projected volume. Today somewhere between half and two-thirds of the cut-over area is being regenerated to the former quality of trees, and this includes manual and natural regeneration.

Stated bluntly, despite these lavish projections we are going backwards. Our present level of regeneration will produce an annual harvest of 4.7 million cords, which is well below the present requirement of 7.3 million cords. Therefore, it seems logical that we should ask ourselves, firstly, does it make sense to add more productive pulp mill capacity when government statistics indicate that present regeneration programs are not able to perpetuate existing capacity.

Secondly, does it make sense to continue our present practice of orderly liquidation of a forest resource south of 50 degrees. To extend these practices north of 50 degrees will merely delay that inevitable moment of truth dictated by our inability to compete in the word marketplace.

The Ontario Professional Foresters Association strongly suggests that what is needed is a complete reassessment of the forest legislation programs and practices of the province. We further suggest that it would be far wiser to hold the forests north of 50 degrees in abeyance until the necessary safeguards are developed. For these reasons the Ontario Professional Forestry Association is opposed to any expansion of forest harvesting and land use operation north of 50 degrees under existing forest policy, statutes, programs and practices. In effect, over the years

the province has not differentiated between its forests and its mines.

10 The main difference between our forestry operations and our mining operations is that we have extensive areas of unregenerated cut-over and large areas of sub-marginal second forests, instead of an abandoned hole in the ground. The similarities are partially abandoned communities, abandoned costly facilities, a transient work force, and a welfare state, but unlike mines, forests are a renewable resource, but they need help.

20 Before concluding, I would like to comment on one or two issues of concern to us which are included in our brief and might require clarification.

30 Number 1, the lack of an effective provincial forest policy. Such a policy is basic if land planners are to have a guaranteed base to work from. For example, how can foresters calculate an allowable cut if his land base is changing.

40 The second point I would like to comment on is the lack of statutes, regulations and programs basic to sound forest management activities. The Association is looking for improved utilization. We are looking for a reduction in waste, and we are looking for better marketing.

The last point I would like to comment on is the apparent indifference to the need for healthy growing forests by politicians, senior civil servants, industrial leaders and the public. For more than thirty years the

10 province of Ontario has commissioned forestry studies. One after another these studies reveal that our forest resources are being depleted, particularly the closest available areas to the mills and I am referring to quality trees. We are very rapidly approaching the limit of economical harvesting and in some instances shortages already exist.

20 To summarize, one, the forest resource and its renewal is a key issue in northern Ontario whether it be north or south of 50 degrees. The forest resource is being liquidated, neglected and mined, whatever term you prefer to use. The Ontario Professional Foresters Association is opposed to any expansion of forest harvesting and land use operation north of 50 degrees under existing policies, statutes, programs and practices. Lastly, I would mention that because the federal government is the major beneficiary of the revenues generated from Ontario's forests, and the ratio is 4 to 1 in favour of the federal government, the federal government must share in the cost of managing Ontario's forests and keeping Ontario's forest industry viable.

30 Mr. Hartt, approximately a year ago the Ontario Professional Foresters Association invited all of the provincial members of parliament to come to Thunder Bay to spend two days visiting logging operations and discussing the state of forest management in the province. I think it is probably even more important that I extend an invitation to you and the Commission to come to Thunder Bay and we would be delighted to show you the need for new programs, new legislation and new policies in the province.

40 Thank you.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Blair, we are indebted for the brief as you have submitted it and I look forward, on behalf of the Association, to continued discussions with you and I will attempt to accept that invitation as soon as possible. I am very anxious to carry on with the discussions, you have said some very interesting things in the course of your brief. I do want to say one thing, that I would make a lot of people nervous if I didn't correct the fact that you referred to me as Chief Justice. Thank you Mr. Blair.

20 MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Blair. A copy of the document that you have provided us with, entitled the Ontario Professional Foresters Association, a Presentation to the Initial Meetings of this Commission will be filed as submission No. 77.

30 ---EXHIBIT NO. 77:

Submission by Ontario Professional Foresters Association.

40 MR. WATKINS: We will now have a submission from the Ministry of Correctional Services. Those of you who were with us in Red Lake will recall that there were some difficulties, having had some problems in navigation, however, they are here safe and sound. Mr. Fred Boden and Eric Huddleston will speak and I believe Mr. Boden will be commencing the presentation. Mr. Boden, please.

MR. FRED BODEN

MR. ERIC HUDDLESTON

MR. BODEN: Due to our problems with the

10 northern environment we are a day late, and also due to the fact that we are a day late we have agreed to just paraphrase our report which we have already submitted to you and, of course, we ask the opportunity at a later date to clarify this further. We think we have a unique role in being here because we represent a ministry that is always well known or well understood, but certainly is one which deals with the fallout of rapid change in people's lives.

20 The Ministry of Correctional Services is the one which is responsible for jails, correctional centres, probation and parole. It does not decide its clientele, it takes what the court sends to it. We have tried to come up with some reasonably accurate statistics regarding the fallout from the areas of Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Kenora, but we plead that you do not take these statistics as accurate, but only as an indication. One of our problems up until recently collecting statistics about the type of clients that we have, it was seen as an infringement on civil rights. We do not have the the authority or the
30 permission from the Ontario Human Rights Commission to ask someone about their ancestry, and at this point we do not have that in accurate detail.

40 We do agree with everything that has been said in the past about the native clientele, they are greatly disproportionate to their numbers and their population, and a lot of the problems are alcohol based when they are brought to our attention. Our Ministry is moving gradually ahead in terms of concepts in community corrections. Basically, that can be simplified by saying that corrections means getting our client population served near their own communities, getting the community responsible for their problems and getting the community involved in

the solution of the problems. That should certain suit the tenor of the meeting that you are holding here and in the days to come where people want to take responsibility for the solution to their problems and I hope that they consider that Corrections is one of those areas.

10 I want to talk briefly about the native involvement in our Correctional system. In the past four years out of Kenora we have developed a probation - parole service which services 65 communities in northern Ontario, 18 of them only reached by air. We have developed a plan of hiring part time probation officers on reserves, native people appointed by the band council, which assist us in
20 the supervision of our probationers. We continue an active recruitment program to hire natives into our system. I feel that our system is not the most attractive for native people to work in. I am not sure that people like to talk about the fact that they are correctional officers or the old term, guards, and there may be some conflict in that kind of thing, but we are active in our attempt to recruit
30 native people. We have a student native scholarship program, 78 scholarships so far have been given out and they are \$2,200.00 per year and a commitment from the person receiving the scholarship is that they will give us some work time when they are graduated.

40 We are very active in the native council of justice in the Province. The native council of justice is representing eight various native organizations and they decide what their agenda is and what direction they wish to go and they advise the government personnel about their intentions. That is quite a bit different from us advising them on what we are going to do. We recently developed a community service order or work order which has been

promoted in the province through Mr. McMurtrie's offices. They were given to us by the minister and we approached this native council on justice and had a series of meetings and the major one was at Thunder Bay in September and at the present moment there are a number of native communities looking at the community work order as an alternative to sentencing or to incarceration.

We have looked at a program on trapping north of Kapuskasing where we take people who are not academically inclined possibly, it is a program run by a person by the name of Mr. Rodrigue and it has been sounded out through Treaty 9 and the hope is that we will be able to put people who have come to our attention and entered our institutions into a program supervised by skilled native trappers and the involvement there will not only be to learn how to do something like trapping, but the kind of living that one must, or the kind of hard work and the kind of group living experience which will be necessary for people if they are going to succeed and it will again be totally run by native people.

We also have a structured committee on the native female offender and we have set up a national report on the native female offender which was released in Ottawa early this year and the native committee studying the native female offender, Linda Podwin and Loretta Belanger, both native ladies, and they are the sole members of that committee.

Mr. Huddleston on my right will speak briefly about the resource centres which describe that involvement with the native people.

Let me just reiterate in closing that we are trying to follow a pattern which I think is applicable

to the north that is north of the 50th parallel, and that is that our services should be near the community and we don't want the north to reject their people, the problems that are caused by development and we want the community to be involved and responsible for those problems and the communities to help us develop resources and ways of serving these people.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Frank Drea, who is the Minister of Correctional Services, he wanted to put it this way - he feels that people of any colour, native, white or whatever should not sit in jails and do nothing, particularly with relationship to the north, he wishes that the Commission would consider the fact that our Ministry has access to certain cutting rights and reforestation and to environmental improvement or to park development, so that the people that come to our attention will have something productive to do while they are serving their time. It also relates to the community work order that we referred to earlier, so that the people have an alternative sentence and can be put into some kind of productive work and spend their time or serving their time doing something active and it might give them skills which would make them a little more productive in the future.

Finally, let me just say that we are concerned that we are in the business we are in, we are concerned in the rapid development and change of traditional ways of life, that there is not enough put up front in terms of the development of the social infrastructure which will keep the need for our kind of service to a minimum. We will be there inevitably, but we don't particularly like what we do and in any developments you should consider very seriously. Thank you.

MR. HUDDLESTON

10 "Mr. Commissioner, I am here to tell you
of what the Ministry of Correctional Services
has done in its native Community Resource
Centre Program, how it has already contributed
to the local economy as well as serving its
primary rehabilitative purpose, and then to
answer, to the best of my ability, such questions
as may o-cur to you in the light of the Minister's
desire to see a substantial expansion, over the
coming years, of our activity; perhaps based
20 on a combination of the present Community
Resource Centre bush camp development, and the
Community Work Order Program idea.

30 It is, of course, too early to spell out
any details of the mechanics of such an
expansion. The first thing, as I understand
it, is that the Minister wants to lay claim to
marginal land rights, the uneconomic rights, for
cutting, reforestation and rehabilitation of
the used land into either second-growth forests
or Provincial parks and recreational areas.

40 The advantage of such an expansion would
be that we could then bring back home a large
number of native people who are unhappily
incarcerated in southern Ontario, and, in
effect, resettle and recolonize the marginal
areas, rather in the fashion that Quebec
developed the Abitibi area some forty years ago.

"If that is the long-term vision, then the immediate reality is that we have had successful experience upon which we could draw for such a policy.

10 The Ministry's Community Resource Centre program began in 1974 in Southern Ontario, with the first houses being opened in July of that year. There are now 21 such centres, of which 19 are urban, and of these, one is the Ontario native women's centre in Thunder Bay, which is entirely run and operated by the Ontario Native Women's Association, on contract to the Ministry.

20 In fact, these 19 homes are all contract homes. The two exceptions are the northern operations, which may form the basis for expansion.

30 We are very pleased with the success of the Thunder Bay women's CRC, because it enables native women to be retained in the north wherever possible, and to be counselled and treated in their own native tongue and within their own cultural value system.

40 In 1975, we decided that we had a role to play in the interim direct operation of bush camp type CRCs, and we opened two such camps, one at Pistol Lake and one on the outskirts of Red Lake, this present community where we are

10 "today. The camps have been so successful
that the role of government in their operation
can now be re-assessed and we are now looking
at the possibility of these two CRCs to become
private contract operations, just as our southern
CRCs are --- and here, perhaps, is one clue
to how our Ministry would operate in the North.
We take, perhaps, the initial risk of launching
the project, in return for the immediate solution
it offers to our own purposes of rehabilitation
in surroundings preferable to those in the
south, and then, as we see the venture flourish,
20 we look at privatization of the endeavour.

30 The clientele which the CRCs serve here
in the north consists of men who have moved in
to the towns of Kenora, Dryden and Red Lake,
for example, or to southern Ontario cities and
are incarcerated usually as a result of problems
with alcohol. Thus, each centre has a twofold
aim: to work on the problem of alcohol abuse
through remedial programs designed for an
educational approach at an appropriate level,
in the native tongue, and in co-operation with
local native organizations such as the Friendship
Centres, but mainly to provide work, in each
40 case so far in the woodpulp industry through
arrangements with private entrepreneurs.

I should point out for the record that
the CRCs are NOT designated as Reclamation Centres
under the Liquor Licence Act Regulations. This is

"because their primary purpose is teaching good work habits, and the alcohol prevention program has emerged as an added bonus in this milieu.

10 The two private companies with whom we work are Floyd Drager in Red Lake and the Morrison company in Kenora. The inmates of the Centres are paid on a piecework basis. The work they do consists of cutting and clearing operations. We fight fires for the Ministry of Natural Resources on an 'on-call' basis. We have an arrangement whereby the inmates pick wild rice when it is in season, and they are also available for reforestation work as needed.

20 I can give you a few figures illustrative of the scale and effectiveness of the Red Lake CRC program:

30 From April 1st, 1976 to March 31st, 1977, that's one fiscal year of production, we cut 1529 cords of pulpwood, 214 cords of logs, 375 cords of slash and cleanup.

40 Over and above this, the inmates earned \$3748. fighting forest fires and \$130. harvesting wild rice. The total income earned by the inmates was \$24,563.95.

The total operational cost for the fiscal year was \$61,353.65, for a facility with a

10 "capacity of 14 men. If one subtracts the income from this, and recognizes the multiplier effect on the economy of all local purchases made, for food, clothing, service and supplies, the cost is far less to the public purse than it would be if these men were jailed in the south. We supply four staff jobs for native people, full-time, and, of course, everyone is paying income tax and OHIP and supporting their families in whole or in part, depending on their individual earnings.

20 The Ministry is continuously monitoring the native input into our system, and we will be using the two CRCs at Red Lake and Pistol Lake as models on which to build a range of services appropriate to need.

30 And this, of course, is why we are here in person today, Mr. Commissioner, to tell you what we have accomplished so far, and to underline your role in helping shape the future development of our service, in line with the overall thrust of your recommendations.

40 We have hitherto been an 'after-the-fact' agency. But we have noted with interest the many innovative proposals that emerged as you headed the Federal Law Reform Commission, so it is almost superfluous to say that our responsibilities are always in the process of change, and that laws and regulations have to

"be re-written from time to time to reflect these changes, and society's changing attitudes.

For this reason, we do not regard the Ministry of Correctional Services Act as carved in stone, and it will be amended by the Legislature, I am sure, from time to time, at the behest of the Government, to mirror contemporary realities and needs.

The present Minister, the Hon. Frank Drea, asked us to say that he looks to you, Mr. Commissioner, to embody in your report some of the proposals that he has advanced and which Mr. Boden and I endorse here today.

The North will change, and it will change for the better. Not only are the forests a renewable resource. So are the people. We can renew old and long-buried skills, we can stimulate pride in culture and destiny. What you recommend may well move the centre of gravity of Ontario several degrees north, and that will be all to the good.

For this reason, we want our co-operation with you and your staff to be wholehearted and continuous throughout your mandate. I am directed by the Minister to say so, and further to tell you that he intends to fully inform all Ministry staff of the importance of the work of the Commission to this Ministry and to Ontario. Thank

"you very much, sir."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen. You referred Mr. Boden earlier, to the need for social infrastructure and the relation it had to your services, the elimination of the need for your services. Is there any question about that, of the social and recreational infrastructure?

MR. BODEN: I think what happens in developing countries and developing economies and developing communities is that the economy is the thing that is considered first and people's lives second, and jails are built before some other, I think, less expensive programs like day care centres and family resource type programs and adequate schools and that kind of thing. It was said that when a community wanted to be recognized in the province they had to have a courthouse as one of the prime things, and I hope we have changed a little bit. When we are developing our economy or whatever it is we don't see the jail as one of the major resources, but to build as many other things as possible, to keep people from ever getting to us. That is the intent of our brief.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much Mr. Boden and Mr. Huddleston. Copies of the two documents you have provided us with will be filed as Exhibit number 78.

---EXHIBIT NO. 78:

Submission by Ministry of
Correctional Institutions.

MR. WATKINS: The next presentation will be by Alex Rosenthal.

MR. ROSENTHAL

MR. ROSENTHAL: My name is Alex Rosenthal and I submit this brief on behalf of myself and my wife.

"Northern Ontario is vast. It is a rugged land. It offers its residents enjoyment of natural surroundings yet untouched or altered by twentieth century progress.

Most of the residents of this area are here either directly or indirectly because of resource exploration, development, and exploitation. Some are descendents of the native inhabitants. Many of the first settlers of this part of northwestern Ontario came here when gold was first discovered in the Red Lake area around 1922. This rash of gold fever brought with it prospectors and entrepreneurs that developed a transportation industry and support industries.

Communities developed at the hubs of activity. Then, because of the development of gold mines in the Red Lake area, power was needed. Hydro crews and enterprising contractors set about to construct a hydro dam at Ear Falls to supply hydro electric power to the mines.

10

"The advent of the discovery of gold and the subsequent development of support services provided a welcome break for many from the soup kitchens in the south though the work was tough and conditions rough. They came for the jobs. Their survival instincts together with a lust for that illusive precious metal brought them here.

20

Exploration continued. Many years later, while some gold mines in the Red Lake area were just closing their doors, an iron-ore claim near Bruce Lake showed promise. The Griffith Mine began construction. Construction crews came into the area, and set about to build the mine. For the local merchants, the money these people earned was a godsend to their businesses.

30

Soon houses were to be built and families moved in to commence work at the mine. Trailers moved in and out - they still do. Some families are still here. Many have moved on. It was a rapid surge of growth, as the once placid little hamlet became a small town. It experienced a change in its form of government. Planners descended upon the village, and a design for development was established. Many of the hard years of pre-expansion development of businesses were neglected - thrown aside - for modern, new town planning. This would hurt later.

40

Then more lumber began to be hauled from

"the forests in the area. Crews were moved in, families came, and mechanization set upon the forests. Well paying jobs could be had in the forest industry.

10 While people moved in to work in these resource industries, business people with an eye to the future opened stores, and the support service business grew. Some came here because the area showed promise - it was rich in resources.

20 Throughout these years American (and some Canadian) tourists continued to 'go north'. They came for the good fishing and hunting, and the rough untouched terrain. This frontier sense of adventure is part of the allure of the north.

30 So it becomes apparent that residents of the area are here because of the rich mineral deposits and vast areas of harvestable timber. Business people and people involved in support services are here because resources are being extracted and shipped off for refinement or
40 manufacture. Camp operators are here because the north holds a mystery for their visitors.

The communities which have developed or evolved in such a manner have all the stability of the markets for their resources, the life of their finds, and the efficiency of silvi-culture techniques. Once an ore body is

"'mined out' jobs are lost and houses become vacant. Industrial taxes are lost, once crowded classrooms become small, and few smiles are to be found on the faces of the business people who have spent years developing their business and establishing their families. There is little reason for the community to continue. But it exists, children have grown up there, and it will continue. It will not prosper perhaps, but family ties are there, and those that love the area will stay. The town will have fallen upon hard times. Many refer to this phenomenon as 'the boom and bust syndrome'.

If Canadians are to consider 'the small town' a way of life worth preserving they must plan for its preservation. Towns built upon the 'boom' of resource discovery and exploration often become ghost towns within a generation. The young people are displaced, and left with a memory of windows speedily boarded over and belongings packed up for a move to a place where the family could find work.

A large percentage of Canadians have grown up to know the riches of life in a small town. Many move from their home town to the city. Some stay, and others move back from the city to their home town or another so their children will grow up knowing small town Canada. Some advocates of urbanization say the small town should die a natural death. Entrenched city dwellers with no

"way out holler return to the old way of life - go back to the land. Small town Canada is as real as the urban business executive who still reads her/his home town newspaper as if it were a chapter from her/his diary.

But the small town's life ticket is as long as the stability of its industry. Thoughts must be cast into the future and a development of a stable economy in the small towns of Canada if this part of our heritage is to be preserved. While the Canadian populace must plan for the continued well being of the small town, it must consider energy requirements for the operation of existing and planned industries and communities.

Energy has been a topic of global and national concern for longer than just a few years. We in northwestern Ontario have experienced brown outs and black outs and impending threats of severe shortages. We have experienced drastic increases in the costs of hydro electric power.

Ontario Hydro, armed with statistics and forecasts of energy requirements has announced the impending need for the construction of nuclear generating stations. A thermal generating station is presently under construction in Atikokan. The construction of nuclear generating stations will insure residents of Ontario

"sufficient hydro to meet ever increasing demands of industry.

10 What the residents of Ontario are not assured of is the ability of man to deal with the potential dangers inherent in the manufacturing of energy through nuclear fission. Nuclear technology is simultaneously heralded to be one of the greatest discoveries of the twentieth century and the greatest monster man has yet unveiled. At best nuclear power generation is an anachronism. Yet construction of generating stations and federal funding into 20 further research continues. The cry for more electricity continues.

30 Alternate sources of power are available. Yet funding into the development of alternate sources of power remains miniscule in comparison with that delegated to nuclear research. Conservation has not become a way of life and it must if mankind is to live through the twentieth century unblemished by its own lust for technological developments beyond its comprehension or control.

40 So when northerners come to discuss the future of their own area, energy sources for future development must play a significant role. Let us not be caught in a catch 22 lust for growth.

10 "In any discussion of future development of an area, an eye must be cast to what the area will be like after expansion takes place. This includes physical growth patterns of communities involved, their capacity to deal with growth, planning, and the physical effects of industry upon the environment.

20 Without making specific references Ontarians, and indeed Canadians, should consider the preservation of tracts of land for 'future reference' by future generations. Common sense tells us that the 'multiple use' concept is one that should prevail. This appears to be the only way to give sufficient consideration to all parties concerned, and most important to the preservation of our environment, keeping it free from careless users, both industrial and individual. Environmentalism must not be looked upon as rash, popularist thinking. The concept is a simple one: if we do not care for the environment, we will soon have nothing to care for, and hence will lose our appreciation for some of the finer points in life.

40 We are living in a time when areas of land should be cordoned off, and set aside as a museum of the future. Our children will want to know what the land looked like before multiple use became the way of life. This might seem impractical from the standpoint of development, and indeed this point is difficult to

10 "argue. But human nature, greed and conspicuous consumption have a way of interfering with common sense. Little financial reward will be reaped from such a proposal, but a child born into the 21st century will at least be allowed a glimpse at its heritage. We are living in a time when needs and demands will have to be carefully scrutinized and defined.

20 We must be wary of the concept that growth is necessary for a small community to exist. We must cautiously examine the rash planning that precipitates disaster when growth is imminent and must be snatched before the opportunity passes on. The expansionary thinking that accompanies this lust for growth must be weighed against the cost in social and humanistic terms.

30 Regionally, accurate externality costing would clearly indicate that a higher ratio of return must be realized in our natural resources. Strict cost benefit analysis is no longer sufficient justification for development on a large scale. If development is to proceed on this scale and the private sector argues that feasibility comes only with traditional profit margins and cost benefit accounting then the public sector as the eventual guarantor must think of itself as a potential co-developer.

40 Pure quantitative growth, long held to

"be the brass ring of Canadian economic well-being, must bow to real economic strength where quality, durability and stability are the objectives.

Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much Mr. Rosenthal.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Rosenthal. A copy of your brief will be filed as Exhibit No. 79.

---EXHIBIT NO. 79:

Submission by Delia and Alex Rosenthal.

MR. WATKINS: Gentlemen, I think it is an appropriate time now for lunch and we will see you back here at 2:00 o'clock.

---Luncheon adjournment

---On resuming at 2:00 p.m.

DR. HARRISON C. MAYNARD

"Mr. Justice Hartt, fellow Commissioners and fellow residents of Ear Falls, herewith I commence my brief concerning future development, north of the 50th parallel.

My name is Dr. Harrison C. Maynard and I

"and my wife are both fourth generation Canadians and we have lived in Ear Falls now for some 3 years. Perhaps we may be considered newcomers to the north, both having derived originally from the urban South, but having seen both lifestyles in a degree of intimacy known best by doctors and their families, let me speak; taking into account that this brief is privately and personally presented and its contents represent no one and no group except the Maynard family of which I am the head. I can get away with that I think this afternoon since my wife is not here. Let me colour my preamble by saying that I defy anyone who cares about history, the human condition, community identity, industry, jobs, pollution and the life; I defy that person to come north and explore our bush, our streams, and our lakes, our people and their ways, both native and white, for a period of one year and then not be forever after a changed or altered person. We came here as strangers, as do most people, to a place called foreign to them or for us and became for reasons of our own rather sooner than we expected, people who felt at home and people who were native to this area. Having come here we became better people with new outlooks and new horizons, new life and new friends, and in the words of Ron Nichols and Bunty Nichols, real old timers in these parts, 'these words still ring in my ears'. Ron said when I first met him two years

"ago that he and Bunty had'come up here for a three week holiday 25 years ago and we're still here'. I can tell you, albeit as a newcomer, that the people and the ecology of the north are full of history, tradition, charm, uniqueness and colour. Perhaps to my shame and yet in all honesty I have to say that our reasons for coming north originally were those related to assisting me in achieving other goals and that our intent then was to leave. We have since changed our outlook. My first meeting in Ear Falls 3 years ago started by asking where is the restaurant and at that time there really was not one. However, Don and Irene Armstrong, now proprietors of the Trillium Motel, invited us into the back and we had a wonderful dinner together. As you can see we have become northernified. Shortly after this, my first patient called upon us. You soon learn to get rid of your pride and your pretentions up here. My first patient was a dog, a small bug-eyed little type of dog owned by the Nagorski's. Its eye had been proptosed or popped-out as is common to this breed of dog, either in an accident or a fight. Mr. Nagorski said, 'You know the nearest veterenarian is 100 plus miles away, and if the doctor can't help, I'll have to destroy the dog, and I just cannot face the kids". It was the fire season and Mr. Nagorski was not at liberty to be away for any length of time.

10 "My wife is an animal lover and prevailed upon
me to do what I could. The previous decade of
my life was spent in a large city emergency
room, looking after trauma of all kinds with
equipment and technologies all around me and
consultants at every elbow. After fifteen
minutes of pacing back and forth and opening
and closing surgical textbooks I thought to
myself, well now, this must be something like
reducing a hernia, and if so, I should not be
20 so badly off. For once I had to use my own
talents and my own resources, and believe it
or not I got the dog's eye reduced and I
received the biggest fee of my life, the dog
squealed with delight and my wife was pleased
and I received another invitation to Nagorski's
for dinner. There is something to be said for
other systems besides merely a fee for service
30 system. That damn dog still raises hell outside
my window every night.

40 Not long after that, the Lions Club,
together with others, obtained space from the
Township of Ear Falls, cleared and levelled
a space and by volunteer labour and by efforts
of a funding committee, with input from industry,
church groups and other philanthropically
inclined groups, and before that a cement slab
was laid, steel was erected and now, we boast
in this township a fully equipped doctor's and
dentist's office complex with lab, x-ray,
surgical and other facilities that would make

10 "any city doctor turn green with envy I am sure. Show me, Mr. Commissioner, any city doctor whose offices were built by volunteer labour and by donations from industry and from children's walkathons and ladies church groups and the like. As I said before we have become northernified. We recommend the experience to anyone. It has done a great deal for us and we hope it has been a great deal to the people up here. The people of the north as I see them, whatever their ancestral roots, and their ambitions, are really a together people. We know full well, Mr. Commissioner, that this planet is heavily overpopulated and that our resources are either non-renewable or else if renewable, are limited. They are finite. We know that the real rate of population growth in this world is leading us to a population figure of about 4 billion by the time our kids go to college. We know that this growth is exponential rather than arithmetic, we also know that when there is demand coupled with a source of supply, that sooner or later if the demand especially becomes critical each element and area of supply will be made ever more tempting. We know that sooner or later the demands of the south and the needs of the world will send their corporations and their industries to avail themselves of our resources. We are fully aware that our timber stands and our metallic resources north of the 50th parallel are now among the last stands of

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10 "deposits available to an ever more demanding
world. We are further aware that it is the
function of corporations and industries to
bring supply and demand together, not only
to make a profit for shareholders, but also
to meet the real needs of people elsewhere.
Of course, we are aware that no army however
large and well equipped can forever keep at
bay the ever increasing demands for our
supplies. We know that sooner or later
corporate pressures for survival and consumer
needs will come as they have in the past to
20 fly out our game and fish and wildlife and
our timber. Accordingly, I direct my remarks
in this short brief to three main groups of
individuals in our society. To industry I
would say, we need your jobs, but not at all
costs. We need your growth, opportunities,
expertise, but we do not want to become
30 dependent upon a lifestyle with amenities
only to have these later withdrawn as witness
Sudbury and Thompson and the like. You come
to us with expertise, employ, money,
opportunity, but there lingers within us a
fear that after having started to enjoy the
benefits of your presence here and that
40 perhaps in the future as inventories build
and demand slacks off however temporarily,
we will be faced with a phase-out or a
withdrawal, just as we start our families and
get into the obligations of our mortgages,
all too often in the past we have found ourselves

"high and dry by corporate withdrawal. We ask, therefore, that the growth you bring with you be well planned, orderly, smooth and permanent, without any more dislocations that follow boom and bust. We are aware that we need you if our people and our children are to have a life of real opportunity and some amenities in the north, but we must ask that the vocabulary be altered and that the business to be, the key words should not be exploit, profiteer, give and take away, pollute or politicization. The key phrases should be, partnership for common good, long lived and orderly prosperity. The harvesting of our mature timber and the sowing of ever improved species for tomorrow. There is a time not only for harvesting, but also for sowing. We know that as resources become relatively rarer and rarer and proportionate to demand that the opportunities for quick profit increase, however, so also do the prospects for the creation of a little model of heaven on earth with plenty for all and for a long time to come. We hope that you will come to see the responsible corporate citizenship among us that it at last means careful attention to selective harvesting, combing, manicuring and refurbishing of our ever dwindling resources. Then and only then, can a partnership concept between industry, workers, natives, and local people become a really creditable belief. If you come as brothers

10 "among us to commit yourselves with us, then
put in your roots along with ours and if you
come to stay, then and only then, will you
be able to protect your tomorrows as well as
your todays along with us. We want these
things for our kids and ours, like yours,
should be able to enjoy the prospect then
of earning their livings in their own home
place.

20 To government I say, he who is governed
best is he who has governed least. In other
words we continue to expect of you that you
remain solid, communicative, representative
and current, and that you create for us a
climate or milieu of social roles, business
practices, taxation policies, that make for
a comfortable, fair, and relaxed setting in
30 which we are all free to do our thing, without
fear from one another or subversion from within
or encroachment from without. To me and to my
mind our government has thus far done a
commendable job and we appreciate their efforts
on our behalf. I vividly recall the evening
on which Mr. William Davis declared the elect-
40 ion would be held. He said the issues would
be jobs and the economy. I also vividly recall
the portrayal by the media of the events and
issues and items germane to that last election.
As we heard it here in the north, we heard
little or nothing about jobs and the economy
or unemployment. We heard from such

10 "sensationistic media people as Warner Troy, Adrienne Clarkson of the Fifth Estate, Soles and Finlayson of Take Thirty, out of Toronto, virtually that the north was synonymous with mercury pollution, Grassy Narrows is a swear word. They suggested our forests should be left untouched or else they would become places of barren desert resembling parking lots. We heard that a team of Japanese doctors had been invited to research our problems and that evidence of Minamata Disease was on every hand. It could be found all around our English river system. meetings to embarrass our leaders and give our efforts a bad name were convened and I have heard from people of considerable experience that the levels of hate and venom which were displayed at these meetings were really unbelievable. It goes to show how logic and reason flee when a sensation-
30 alistic media catches onto an emotional issue and exploits it. I don't believe in that entire pre-election campaign from these people that there was any intelligible comment upon the economy or upon unemploy-
40 ment. Mr. Commissioner, this body was in part empowered to hear from people in the north as an outcome of these media persons produce. You came to hear what we think of the future of our north and I cannot let this opportunity go by without noting this, that if pollution, vitally important as it is,

10 "were our only concern and with its so damaging
effects, then these people I have already
mentioned should be here now to say their
pieces in your presence and in ours, but
where are these people. A few courses which
shape our tomorrows share the degree of power
held by the media. I think there is a world
of difference between responsible people,
investigative reporting and the chintzy
display we saw not too long ago. One requires
digging and work and the other merely a show-
20 case. Investigative reporters might, while
dealing with the topic of pollution, have
mentioned that the ravages of pollution by
alcohol and lead among our young people,
native and white, are such that the fears
concerning mercury by comparison are
miniscule. Day in and day out we see the
dislocations and diseases which are by-
30 products of alcoholism and day in and day
out we see stupified kids whose lead levels
are brain damaging because they sniffed
leaded gas, but I have yet myself to see any
documented case of Minamata Disease. Real
reporters might also mention that the ravages
of mercuric chloride pollution in Minamata
40 were in part due to the fact that in Minamata
Bay there is no opportunity for waste outflow
and furthermore that the large number of cases
reported there were due to the fact that fish
is the daily and almost only staple food of
the bulk of the people. The latent period of

10 "time for mercury salts to enter the food
chain and begin to display human cases is
such that we might now be expecting to see
some, but for some reason I at least know
of no such cases. Mr. Commissioner, this
is not the first time the question of
mercury pollution has been seized upon for
political reasons and I dwell upon this
mercury anxiety to place some facts in
perspective and then to make a suggestion.
To begin with elemental mercury itself a
heavy metal is usually found in liquid
20 form and may be virtually found anywhere,
but since it is liquid and since it is
heavy it flows from mountains and high
places down riverlets and rivers to lakes
and to the seas. The story of mercury
and the metal is a one way street leading
to the seas and here is where it may be
30 found in its greatest concentration.
Naturally, all the fish in the oceans
virtually contain in their livers some
amount of mercury, but mercury in this form
as an element is harmless, both to the fish
and to those who eat them. Mercury is
40 harmless as an element and becomes toxic
only when it is presented with its salts
as mercury chloride. Has it not occurred to
you that a medical profession would not
endorse putting thermometers in their patient's
mouths, loaded with pollutants. So confused has
been the reporting about the difference
between harmless mercury as

10 "an element and its salts that to this day
the mistaken notion that mercury in ocean
fish livers is harmful. This notion still
persists, and did you know that to this
very day our perfectly clean Atlantic tuna
are banned to domestic Canadian consumers,
and instead this fish is exported to Japan
of all places for consumption there. I
think the Japanese really do know better.
This federal legislation is still on our
books, banning local use of Atlantic tuna,
it is based on the confusion that all
20 mercury is toxic when really there are two
mercuries, the element is perfectly harmless,
most of the fish in the oceans contain some
of it. Only the salts are toxic. A real
investigator might have mentioned thirdly,
traces of another element called selenium
and that is not the same as selentium which
30 knocks out your cough centre. Selenium
has a therapeutic effect. When found in
traces along with mercury salts upon an
otherwise exposed food chain, and its
presence seems to minimize the damages
caused by mercury salts. This little known
40 fact could by now have been pointed out
and its presence I think, points the way
for some avenue to fruitful research. And
here, Mr. Commissioner, I suggest that
industry and government together jointly
consider funding a research task force to
explore this rather promising leak. Mr.

10 "Commissioner, the essence of my brief about
our tomorrows is this, that between govern-
ment, industry, the media and our people, we
need a synthesis of common endeavour, we
all have a third option to choose for our
own model of living tomorrow. Our first
options are exhausted. The option of exploit,
lay waste and leave is no longer open to us.
The second option, of leaving needed resources
in an unattended and wilderness state is
equally absurd. The resources are needed,
20 the resource area needs the harvesting
attention and we need jobs. Industry's
third option is not to lay waste and not to
pollute, but to farm and husband our re-
sources intelligently as a grain farmer
does, reaping, yes, but also sowing and
cultivating and pruning. Surely by now we
30 have come to the place in time in which
these goals can be realized with recurrences
of the negative effects we in the north have
previously witnessed. As I say then in
summary, we need a synthesis of third options
conscientiously practiced by our people, our
workers, our corporations and carefully
40 policed and monitored by our government
agencies. Then, and only then, can we
have the lasting benefits that will accrue
from a healthy resource area well husbanded.
If we fail in building this world and this
model, we shall forfeit forever our future
of plenty of supply, orderly growth, together

"with a healthy table mass. Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: May I thank you most sincerely, Doctor, for your perspective that you have given the Commission.

10 MR. WATKINS: Thank you Doctor. A copy of the brief you supplied to me will be filed as Exhibit No. 80.

---EXHIBIT NO. 80:

Submission by Dr. Harrison
C. Maynard

20 MR. WATKINS: I now call on Mr. Wayne Sellar, who wishes to make a presentation on behalf of the Red Lake Board of Education. There are copies available of this presentation.

MR. WAYNE SELLOR

30
40 MR. SELLOR: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner and ladies and gentlemen. I would like to preface this Commission by pointing out that it is not meant to be a long involved intricate brief. The group that this particular submission is being made for is responsible for the provision of education of children of those people who live, work and play in this area. This responsibility is carried on regardless of what decisions are made concerning development of economic or other interests and this particular body has gone through a succession of expansion and during that particular session a number of problems were encountered. You heard in the

10 Tri-Municipal brief this morning a reference to some of the problems involved in providing education opportunities in this particular area. It is the present intent of the Board of Education to address those and other problems in depth with the presentation of a full brief during the formal sessions next Spring. So consequently what I am about to read is not a brief. From what I have heard the last few days, it is much too short to be a brief. It is in effect a statement, a statement based on problems encountered in the past and problems which in all probability form the root causes of difficulty that will be discussed in later submissions.

20 "If it is the intent of these preliminary hearings to allow the members of the Commission to obtain an understanding of the concerns and problems of the people of this area, then this submission is presented to outline some particular concerns of the local school board officials.

30
40 Development on a scale anticipated by the scope of your task outline will be planned, and largely executed by provincial and federal governmental bodies along with large industries. In the past, when such events have taken place, local political bodies have been informed, after the fact, of the decisions made, without these local bodies, such as the School Board, having been previously informed as to the alternatives being considered.

10 "In the proceedings involved in the development of a resource or the establishment of an industry, the fact that local residents have been elected to positions involving direct accountability to the people, seems to be overlooked. Instead of consultation with a school board, for example, these people are told where the new people will live, and when they are likely to arrive. Likewise, the positioning of plants becomes known after the sod has been turned.

20 However, when the industry arrives with its construction and work forces, it is the local elected officials who receive the criticism because: the schools have not been built or are in the wrong place; the wrong programs or courses are being offered in the schools; the arrangement for the transportation of students is inadequate; recreational facilities are non-existent or are inadequate; and so on.

40 It would seem that elected people at the second and third levels of government, with industry personnel, expect local people to be able to act and produce overnight those facilities required to carry out plans that have taken years to formulate. If the Board of Education is to prepare plans and alternatives which are workable and not shots in the dark, then communication must be initiated

10 "at the start of the project and carried on continuously throughout the process. If the School Board is kept aware of the main alternatives being considered for the placement of developmental factors such as plants, subdivisions, and towns, as well as expected numbers of people involved in the work force, then, should something concrete come about, contingencies can have been planned for and can be carried out more quickly.

20 In a similar vein, legislation and governmental policy, designed and tailored for southern Ontario, often proves a poor fit for the North. A case in point concerns recent legislation changes making taxable, contributions by industry of recreational or other social facilities to local communities. In 30 southern communities, with diverse tax bases, such legislation causes little concern. In one-industry, northern communities, however, it is devastating.

40 Originally, industry was able to make living in this part of the province more attractive by providing amenities such as arenas and recreation centres for the local residents. This is no longer likely since the incentive is gone. Legislation such as this not only ignores the problems of local school officials in providing a satisfactory environment for the people, but tends to penalize

10 "those who live here. In a time of economic restraint, governmental policy regarding education puts a great deal of pressure on local education authorities in high-cost, remote areas. Such southern shaped thinking hinders northern school boards in their attempts to provide a quality of education available elsewhere.

20 Should legislation or policy formulation come about as a result of your work, it is imperative that anything affecting the North be investigated with people of the North first.

30 Before your Commission becomes inundated with the problems and concerns of numerous groups and individuals through the formal hearings next spring, we would ask that you be sensitive to the needs of a smaller group, but a group which must bear the brunt of things not going right on the developmental front - this group is comprised of elected school board officials.

40 The development of a resource or an industry in areas such as this places strain on educational facilities present. The result of such strain can be an improved educational opportunity for everyone. If this positive result is to be obtained, however, local school boards must be kept informed and involved. The strain, otherwise, can result in the complete

"disruption of the educational system in the area. Should this happen, children suffer most. Thank you Mr. Commissioner."

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, and I look forward to the full brief on a subsequent occasion.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Sellor, and your submission will be filed as No. 81.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 81: Submission by Mr. Wayne Sellor

MR. WATKINS: Next, ladies and gentlemen, Cheryl Smith wishes to make a presentation on behalf of the Ear Falls Non-Status Indian Association.

MRS. CHERYL SMITH

30 "Mr. Chairman, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I would like to present the following on behalf of the Ear Falls Metis and Non Status Indian Association. We would ask that you not only listen carefully, but that you hear our pleas, not only for ourselves, but for our northern brothers also. We as Metis and Non Status People have been in existence since shortly after the first white man landed. Our lives have not been easy and our lifestyle has had to change many times at the whims of
40 bureaucracy.

"We hope that future hearings will be better timed to insure that people from remote areas are able to attend. In our opinion, no meetings should be scheduled during freeze up in the Fall or break up in the Spring. Hearings should take place in every community, reserve, and settlement no matter how small or remote. We would also request that presentations be made in the language most acceptable to the people; be it Ojibway, Cree, French or English.

Many native people by their nature are shy and reserved around strangers and in crowds.

In our opinion a large percentage of the people, who have important information to communicate to the Commission will be reluctant to do so in front of a large number of people assembled in the hall.

With this in view, whenever possible, we would like to see the Commission members visiting people in their homes and discussing issues with them, where they are more at ease and able to relate their concerns.

Our concerns lie not only with ourselves, but also our future generations.

We are sympathetic to our brothers and sisters who have already been affected by poorly planned resource development.

10 "Large scale development brings many social and economic changes which our people find difficult to adjust to. Under present structures if development does come few residents who now live north of the 50th parallel will benefit from it. Our association feels that the Commission should explore that people now living in the areas affected are hired at all levels of development.

20 For this type of legislation to be effective it must be accompanied by intensive job training programs.

30 In the past when development did come to the north, people were expected to change their lifestyles to accommodate the new industry. In many instances, before we have adapted to the new ways, the resource runs out, the companies responsible leave the area and we are left in a much worse position than we were in the beginning.

40 Most of the time we are not even given the opportunity to participate in the development and if we are, only the most menial jobs are open to us.

We realize that present unemployment rates and general economic levels favour speedy development without regard for environment concerns. In our opinion this type of

"development is unacceptable regardless of the circumstances.

10 The best things in our lives are 'free', the clean air we breathe, the pure water we drink, and the wild food which is part of our diet. Through poorly planned development we would lose these things and much more.

20 We are not against carefull and well planned development. What we are against is the prostitution of resources, many of which are unrenewable. We are opposed to the loss of our hunting, fishing and trapping which are a lifestyle to many of our people.

30 We also have fears which go beyond this, the alcohol problems that will arise, the lack of adequate transportation, housing, health care and education. We share these concerns with most single industry towns in the north.

40 Another area of concern is present land use policy administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources. When development takes place, land becomes even more difficult to obtain. In most cases the only land available is within established communities, where the building codes, cost of servicing lots, building of roads, etc., make the cost of the building of a home prohibitive. Some of us prefer to live simply, on unserviced land outside of established

"communities. However, under the present policy, this is not possible. We as Northerners feel we shouldn't be forced to live by the standards southerners dictate, but where, and in the manner we choose.

10 In conclusion we are pleased that the Ontario Government has seen the need to establish this Commission. Our Association plans to make further presentations and to expand on the issues that we have touched on in this one. It is our intention to inform the
20 Commission of the special problems and concerns, as they pertain to the native people of this area. Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, very much, Cheryl. The meetings in that community will be much
30 more informal than these meetings have become.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. This last submission by the Ear Falls Metis and Non Status Indian Association will be filed as Exhibit No. 82.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 82:

Submission by the Ear Falls Metis and Non Status Indian Association.

MR. WATKINS: Are there any other persons who would wish to speak at this time?

THE COMMISSIONER: I wish to thank everyone

10 who is here for coming out today and for assisting us
and being so kind to us. I am going to be leaving very
shortly, but the members of the staff are going to remain
and will be very happy to discuss any aspects of the
Commission or any aspects of your concerns with you for as
long as you wish. As Doctor Maynard said earlier this
afternoon even in the few days I have been here I am
becoming Northernified. In any event, whatever that word
means, I think that's what I am becoming. Certainly, I
am becoming an expert on driving around on your very
slippery roads. I intend to be back before the interim
report is finalized to meet and discuss in a much more
20 informal way, any of the concerns that might be upper-
most in your mind at that time because then I want to
have one more opportunity before the interim report is
forthcoming. That report I expect will be available
sometime in the latter part of January and these hearings
will be continuing until Christmas now, so that means the
very early part of January I will be back for some formal
30 talks with anybody who wishes to talk to me and again,
thank you very much for your very kind welcome and I assure
you that I am very much in accord with all of the speakers
or nearly all the speakers to date who have come forward
and since there have to be mechanisms developed whereby
people in the north make a substantial contribution to
the decisions that affect their lives. I basically agree
40 with that and the point is, how do we do it, so let us try
and develop methods whereby that can be accomplished.
Thank you very much.

MR. WATKINS: You may have noticed, ladies
and gentlemen, we have some forms labelled questionnaires on

the table at the back. If you have had an opportunity to fill one in, please leave them on the table. Thank you very much.

---Adjournment.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Conlin

(Thomas F. Conlin),
Official Reporter.

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Publication

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

NORTHERN ENVIRONMENT



Hearing held in the Senator Motor Hotel,
Timmings, Ontario, on November 23rd, 1977,
on commencing at 2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.
and 7:30 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.

Thomas F. Conlin,
Official Reporter.

November 23, 1977.

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- - -

BEFORE:

Mr. Justice E.P. Hartt - Commissioner.

APPEARANCES:

John I. Laskin, Esq.)
C. Gaylord Watkins, Esq.) Counsel to the Commission.
J.D. Crane, Esq., Q.C.)

Thomas F. Conlin,
Official Reporter.

---On commencing at 2:00 p.m.

MR. LASKIN: Ladies and gentlemen, I believe we are about to begin. Commissioner Hartt, please.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: My name is Hartt and the other unfamiliar faces you see around sporting name tags are staff of the Royal Commission. I just have a very brief word to say. I would like to point out that this meeting today I hope will be the first of many that will take place in the life of the Commission with the people of this region. I might also say that this is a very preliminary type get-together and is being held for
20 a very limited purpose, and that purpose is to gather and to make available information and to seek assistance in identifying the major issues as seen by the people of this region. I want to emphasize that while we are here today and tomorrow in Timmins, it is to listen and to learn and we are seeking your help and your cooperation in determining, to put it very bluntly, and in a very personal way, what role if any, this Commission should play in
30 your future lives. The terms of reference are very broad. Theoretically, there are many, many issues that the Commission could address and I have need for your perspective as to the north of Ontario and the best interests of its people. I wish to know what your expectations are with respect to the Commission, that they be positive or negative, and how we can fulfill those expectations. This preliminary set of meetings which will be held throughout the north will last about six weeks and it will be followed by an interim report which will report to government, making recommendations with regard to the Commission and
40

10 its future. I sincerely hope that these meetings will be, as much as possible, informal and relaxed. So far as I am concerned they are the beginning of a process which hopefully we can develop together to the benefit of the people of this region and of the whole of the province. John Laskin, you have some briefs organized.

20 MR. LASKIN: Thank you Mr. Commissioner. Ladies and gentlemen, before we do begin our schedule of speakers this afternoon, I would like to take just a few minutes to tell you a little bit about our proceedings and how we hope to conduct these preliminary sessions. We have heard over the past two weeks when we have been in northwestern Ontario, and it will continue I hope this week in Timmins, from a wide range of organizations both in the public and private sector, organizations with knowledge, experience and interests in the north of Ontario, because as Commissioner Hartt indicated, our terms of reference are so broad, these organizations have been asked to give us
30 their views as to their interpretation of the terms of reference and what issue, if any, the Commission should address and concern itself with. In most instances these organizations have also prepared written briefs and they will likely highlight or summarize those written briefs in their presentations to us and also oral presentations. The written briefs would be helpful to us and will be
40 placed in a wide range of libraries throughout Ontario, so that anyone who is interested can go in at his or her leisure and read them. For example a complete record of the Commission's proceedings to date, including copies of all the briefs we have received, are available at the Timmins Public Library. We are as Commissioner Hartt

indicated, trying to make these preliminary meetings as informal, as flexible, as relaxed as possible. They are not adversarial and, therefore, for example, we are not subjecting anyone who speaks to any sort of cross-examination, such as might occur in a courtroom. My colleague, Gaylord Watkins or myself, or Commissioner Hartt, may ask a question or two, but that would only be by way of clarification or information. We do have a reporter who is over there to the right of Commissioner Hartt, but that again is simply to ensure that we obtain a complete record of what everyone has said to the Commission. You will also hear one of us here at the counsel table formally file all of the written briefs that are received as exhibits in these proceedings. Again, that is simply to ensure that we keep track of all the information that we receive and make sure that we do have a complete record of everything that everyone has submitted to us, either in writing or orally. If you are interested in a complete statement of our procedures, they are available outside the room along with a wide variety of other material about the Commission, including the terms of reference and certainly feel free to help yourselves to any of that material. There is I believe, also a questionnaire and if you wish to fill out that questionnaire, please do so. You can then put yourself on the Commission's mailing list and will receive all general mailings from our Commission in the future. As the guidelines indicate we are also encouraging any individuals who wish, to come forward and address Commissioner Hartt on any issues which he or she feels are important in the future of northern Ontario. That is what is meant by the phrase, "Open Participation", which we have used in this schedule. I hope that some of you will take

10 advantage of that opportunity, certainly a number of
people have already done so in the previous communities
which we have visited in the past few weeks. Do not feel
that you need a written brief to come and speak to us -
you don't, and you will not be cross-examined on anything
that you have said and I hope also you won't be intimidated
20 by all of the television equipment and wires that are
around you. If you do wish to speak, please come up to
the table here and pass one of us a note or else speak
to anyone of the Commission staff who are certainly about
the room. There are about ten of us here and we all have
as Commissioner Hartt says, name tags and if you have any
problems or questions about the Commission, just ask anyone
of us and I'm sure we will try to help you. We do have a
heavy schedule, so I would suggest that we start. We
will try and take a coffee break somewhere around mid-
afternoon and with that, Mr. Commissioner, I suggest we
proceed to our first presentation which is going to be
made by the City of Timmins' Economic Advisory Board and
30 it is listed as Timmins Industrial Commission on the
schedule, the presentation will be made by Mayor Mike
Doody of the Town of Timmins and he will be assisted by
Mr. Jim Reid of the Industrial Development Commission.

MR. DOODY

40 First of all, may I take this opportunity
to welcome you Mr. Justice Patrick Hartt and your committee
to the City of Timmins and I am sure that a great deal is
going to come out of the hearings as to the destiny of not
only Northern Ontario, but where all the province will be
going in the next few decades. Again I would just like to

point out that since 1972 we have been amalgamated into a city, the largest area-wise in Canada. With me is Mr. Jim Reid, the Industrial Development Officer for the City of Timmins.

10 "The City of Timmins' Economic Advisory Board is pleased to have the opportunity to meet you, Mr. Justice Hartt and your Commission. We wish you every success in your deliberations.

20 We would like to at this time compliment those responsible for appointing Mr. Bill Ferrier from our City to the Commission. Bill's tireless effort and dedication to his appointment is clearly reflected in the response to the hearings in our area.

30 We would hope that in the ensuing months you will have the opportunity, aside from the specific hearings, to spend time in the North in our municipalities to meet with our people from all sectors to get a better understanding of our lifestyle, our aspirations for the future, and our problems.

40 We are following very closely the submissions presented at the various hearings as reported by the media. We hope that this material will be made available to us at the conclusion of the preliminary hearings.

We certainly agree with your comments

"made in Red Lake that the Commission has definitely made people think about development and its effect and will serve as an educational process to all Ontario residents - northerners included.

Although you are sure to hear many conflicting opinions in the presentations made here today and tomorrow according to specific needs and interests, we would hope that a parochial approach to the question will not inspire negative and destructive viewpoints that may harm the future development of Northern Ontario.

Any future development strategy planned for the region beyond the 50th Parallel is of the utmost importance to the City of Timmins.

TIMMINS' PAST:

Somewhere, sometime, probably some 80 years or so ago, a concerned group of people were debating the future possibilities of developing Northern Ontario beyond the 45th Parallel.

The objective?

To develop the potential agricultural, lumbering and mining industries to create new job opportunities for individuals and new

"wealth for the country.

The strategy?

A new railroad north.

The results?

The great cobalt discovery which provided a springboard for further exploration northward - exploration which was to have its reward - the establishment of the greatest gold producing area in the entire hemisphere.... Timmins-Porcupine.

Was it a worthwhile venture?

It is factual history that Northern Ontario, through the development of its natural resources, has contributed greatly to the Canadian economy and has made it a country envied throughout the world. We think the results speak for themselves.

Timmins, like most of its neighbouring communities from Georgian Bay to Hudson Bay, was developed by mining and lumbering.... ..it lives by mining and lumbering..... and it will die without them.

Mining and lumbering companies will have to be given the opportunity to make profits to be converted into programs of expansion, exploration and development to sustain a reasonable quality of life in

"Northern Ontario.

PRESENT:

10 The City of Timmins stands in the heart of Northeastern Ontario, a focal point and urban service centre for a vast region of the Cochrane District. It is the northern most city of its size and substance in the industrial heart of Ontario; it is the jumping-off point to primitive and untouched lands that extend hundreds of miles north to Moosonee and the James Bay and Hudson Bay regions.

20 The population as of 1977 is 44,815. The racial origin is primarily English and French but most other ethnic groups are represented in the city.

30 Mining and lumbering are the past and present bases of prosperity. Gold is the historic reason for the city's growth. Several large producers such as the Hollinger Gold Mines Limited have closed their operations over the years. But such companies as Noranda Mines Limited (four operating properties) and the Dome Mines Limited still produce the precious metal in quantities. With the current increases in the price of gold on the open market, there is an unlimited potential for future development in this field in the near future.

40

"Texas Gulf Canada Limited, the city's largest employer (2,229), produces and refines zinc, silver, lead, cadmium, copper and iron. They are presently involved in a multi-million dollar expansion program that will create several hundred new jobs.

Growing, cutting and processing of lumber is a major occupation in the city. Malette Lumber Limited, Rudolph McChesney Lumber Company Limited and Waferboard Corporation are the leading employers in this sector.

Satellite to mining and lumbering is a group of companies involved in secondary manufacturing, building, maintenance and the repair of mine equipment and general service-type industries.

THE FUTURE:

All sectors of Timmins' economy, except agriculture, can be expected to grow in the next two decades. The increase in mining employment as previously mentioned is attributable to Texasgulf's growth and stability, the rising world price of gold and other metals and the potential for additional finds and development in Timmins and to the north.

"The growth in forestry employment is attributable to the strength, aggressiveness and plans of the companies in the field coupled with the timber resources in the Timmins area.

The increase in government employment considers the strong growth and decentralization patterns established by senior governments coupled with the demands placed on Timmins as a health, education, transportation and administrative centre.

The growth of transportation, communications and utilities is expected to be gradual, reflecting growth in other sectors of the economy and Timmins' increasing role as a transportation and media centre. This growth is consistent with past trends.

The growth in manufacturing employment is a reflection of the potential which has been realized in Timmins over the past five years, through the efforts of local entrepreneurs and all three levels of government. Realization of this kind of growth in the future will call for the continuation of the effort and co-operation which has proven effective in the past.

The growth in construction employment reflects the buoyancy of other areas of the economy.

"Employment in the tertiary sector and other organizations is expected to expand in response to growth in the primary and secondary areas of the economy.

MISCONCEPTIONS:

Northern Ontario is often confused with the 'Far North' and the image is sometimes one of a collection of igloos and ice, treeless plains of hard snow and howling winds.

Many Canadians fail to realize that the greater part of Northern Ontario is green and habitable. Well developed communities provide amenities equivalent or superior to other parts of our country.

The lack of proper education and promotion has slowed the normal process of development.

Very little focus has been placed by Canadians on our north's true development potential. Other countries and investors have a clearer picture of the potential than we do. We often look south for economic survival with our backs turned to the north. We might be awakened too late to the potential of our land.

"CANADA'S GROWTH:

Canada's population is expected to grow dramatically in the next century - a doubling in the population is forecasted. Will the growth all be channeled to big cities in the south?

Many will seek an alternative to escape the closeness of highrise apartments, the din and smell of heavy traffic and congestion.

Although the area's natural resources would logically form the prime reason for its development, a second objective would be the provision of an attractive environment as an alternative to the urban sprawls developing in the south. With improved communications, transportation, education, recreation and job opportunities, more people will be enticed into the north and will find life very enjoyable.

THE NORTH'S DEVELOPMENT:

We feel the important question here today is not will the north be developed....but how will the north be developed.

We are faced with alternatives a long-range, well planned strategy for development

"of the north....or development in a piece-meal, random and haphazard manner which has characterized the growth of both the north and south in the past.

10 We have the unique opportunity to start almost from scratch....it should be conducted in a fashion that will be beneficial to northerners and Canadians as a whole. Planning is the key.

20 We must, in our planning scheme, build in devices which will not only employ the residents already living in the north, but moreover, make them partners in the planning process and in the development.

30 It is evident that most people living beyond the 50th Parallel now live under severe conditions. They are scattered in small settlements. These residents of Ontario often exist in poverty, poor housing, limited health services and with less than satisfactory educational opportunities. To freeze development totally will not change these existing conditions.

40 The traditional native economy has been described as an economy that could support only a very limited population at a very precarious margin of subsistence. Resource development must consider the northern

"environment as well as the quality of life for those who wish to hunt, fish and trap.

Thus, while it would be wrong to hinder this lifestyle in the north, it would also be just as wrong to deny opportunities for wage employment to those who seek it. And many, particularly members of the younger generation who have had exposure to formal education, would, no doubt, seek the benefit of a wage economy as an alternative to welfare or the marginal subsistence that often goes with the traditional lifestyle in those regions.

Resource development is the best available means of promptly developing an adequate wage economy in the north. The challenge facing developers is in providing the necessary training and assistance so that the northern people can take advantage in the most meaningful way of the opportunities that will result. It is a challenge facing both industry and government.

There are concerns that must be met: concern about how the resources will be developed.....concern about environment protection.....concern about who will benefit and to what extent.....and concern about the amount of northern participation in the decision making processes that will accompany

"'northern' development.

If an extreme, prohibitive, protectionist attitude had been permitted to prevail in the early 1900's, it is most unlikely we would be enjoying Timmins as it stands today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity of expressing our views."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor, and I very much look forward to the opportunity of accepting your invitation to spend some time in Timmins, and at least allow me the benefit or the opportunity of using a little French and if you heard my French on the radio recently you will understand why. Thank you very much gentlemen.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Mr. Doody, might we mark a copy of your presentation as the next exhibit 82.

---EXHIBIT NO. 82:

Presentation by Mayor of
City of Timmins

MR. LASKIN: The next presentation will be made by Mr. John Stevenson on behalf of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. Perhaps Mr. Stevenson, when you get seated you might introduce your colleagues.

MR. STEVENSON: Mr. Justice Hartt and ladies and gentlemen, let me introduce the people who are at the

10 table with me and who are available to assist in answering any questions you may have afterwards. Mr. Brock Smith, who is the Director of our Economic Development Branch, Mr. Brian Hill, who is with our Taxation Branch and Mr. Brian Davies, who was the person responsible for putting together this submission to you, that is on our Economic Development Branch.

20 Mr. Justice Hartt, I believe you now have a number of copies of the submission which I believe we left with you earlier this week and this submission was prepared in response to a request from you, asking that the Ministry outline its role and functions in the area north of the 50th parallel. We hope we have done that as well as highlighting a number of issues and problems that the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs sees as particularly relevant to the Commission's deliberations.

30 First of all if I might say a word or two about the Ministry itself - the Ministry itself with its long title is the result of a marriage in 1972 between the former Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of Treasury and Economics. The basic responsibilities of the Ministry have remained substantially unchanged since it was created in 1972 and essentially they have the responsibility for advising government in several policy areas that cross the entire government spectrum, specifically finance, economic and development policies and intergovernmental relations, both federal and provincial and inter-provincial and provincial-municipal.

10 We have some involvement with the north of
50 area and in this policy development area, particularly
the economic policy, and some aspects of program delivery,
particularly to our relationship with local government,
although since there are only six formal municipalities
plus the Moosonee development area north of 50, our re-
lations are not as close as they are in some other areas,
and one thing that the Ministry certainly has tried to do
in the last three or four years is to restrict itself as
much as possible to being a broad policy Ministry and not
being that large a one, although we do have two small
20 field offices in Thunder Bay and Sudbury and their functions
are primarily to advise municipalities in one sense or
another in northeastern and northwestern Ontario.

30 Many of the program delivery aspects that
were originally part of the Ministry in 1972 have now
moved over to the two Ministries of Housing and Northern
Affairs, since they have both been established since the
restructuring of government in 1972.

40 Perhaps I might deal very briefly with the
highlights of the submission. First of all, in the
introduction our submission stresses that we see that the
limit of development to date in the north of 50 area does
not imply that the region can or should be considered in
isolation. There are current and expected interdependencies
with the rest of the provinces. For example the paper mills
at Thunder Bay and Terrace Bay which have timber limits
which stretch well into the area you are studying and, of
course, areas like energy transmission which may come
through the region you are studying, but which deal very

much with the province as a whole.

Our Ministry also hopes that the Commission will view development from a positive perspective. We believe there is a need to establish methods to facilitate the region's future development potential in the best interests of the people, both of the region and the province as a whole.

Our submission then gets into a series of more specific areas. The first point I think we raised is a brief description of the design for development program. It is a little misleading perhaps to think of it as a program - rather it is a series of concepts and initiatives which have helped to guide provincial and local developers over the past decade. In the north the design for development has been concentrated generally on the creation of economic and social development strategies for northwestern and northeastern Ontario. The focus of the studies, or concentration of these studies rather, has generally been in the more populated area south of the 50th parallel, but on occasion the recommendations certainly range into your area. The northwestern strategy has been much more fully developed and implemented than northeastern and if you do have any further questions in that area it is Brock Smith's Economic Development Branch which has the co-ordinating responsibility in the government for economic strategy.

I might mention the Regional Priority Budget of the government which has been used as a key implementation vehicle for the strategies. It might be noted that the responsibility for the northern part, the specific

expenditure projects, has recently been transferred to the Ministry of Northern Affairs, although the aggregate budget and some of the broad priorities within have remained within our Economic Development people.

10 The next part of our submission deals
briefly with several development issues which we are sure
the Commission will be dealing with in the course of its
deliberations. The first is generally the prospects for
industrial diversification. We take the position I think
from the economic policy point of view that future economic
development in north of 50 area will be dependent largely
20 on resource development with only minor potential support
from the tourist sector. Such development is usually
capital intensive and is subject to a good bit of instab-
ility from economic cycle to economic cycle. It is also
very energy intensive and requires careful safeguards to
ensure that the natural environment is properly protected.
So while these and other issues are problems relating to
30 resource development and obviously well known, it might be
pointed out that at the same time such development can
bring significant local benefits in terms of employment
and income. Jobs in the resource industries are often as
or more stable than those in manufacturing sectors that are
subject to international competition and certainly many
40 industries in southern Ontario in the last year or so found
the supposed stability there may be not that much different
from the resource industries.

Secondly, just a word about Polar Gas. As Arctic gas may well prove critical to future energy supplies in Ontario and as you are well aware pipeline routes to

bring gas to the south have been proposed that would pass through the north of 50 area. Such a pipeline could involve major issues in connection with native claims and benefits and we hope that the Commission might provide important inputs into the process of resolving some of these issues, so that there are clear guidelines for whatever major developments of this sort do develop in the future.

Thirdly, provincial revenues from resource activities. The government intends to introduce amendments to the Crown Timber Act in the near future which will alter the system of levying Crown charges on timber cut from Crown land. This is one of the major sources of revenue and while obviously the Treasurer of Ontario is interested in this as one of the basic elements in the revenue side of his budget, the basic policy responsibility does rest with the Ministry of Natural Resources. One of the innovations will be raised that tax to the selling price of wood products in face with the cyclical nature of the forest based industry. The Ontario Mining Tax System as revised in 1974 already recognizes the cyclical nature of that industry. Unlike the situation prior to that year it is now very much proper based with graduate rates depending on the level of profit arrived at by individual companies. The Mining Tax System also incorporates special incentives to encourage further processing in the north. I know that you are interested in the change in 1976 that dealt with the treatment of social capital and we will be happy to deal with that a little more, but we can say that there have been some fairly major changes in the mining tax in the current decade which with the basic element of trying to ensure that part of the

resources developed from it are used for further processing in the north.

10 The province recognizes the need to continually review its resource tax policies in the light of changing conditions and in that regard the Treasury Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources is now in the midst of an examination of the structure of the Mining Tax Act and I think some of the things you are interested in will very much be dealt with in the committee that was recently formed and chaired by the Ministry of Natural Resources with the Secretary, the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs, on the problems including the taxation problems, single resource centres in the north.

20 Fourth, local government organization. Here I might refer you to the appendix to the submission where there is a note detailing current local government arrangements in the north of 50 area. Two key issues in that respect have been first, the boundary adjustment and consolidations in areas with adjacent municipalities, and secondly, mechanisms to facilitate service provisions in small, unorganized settlements.

30 With respect to the first issue the province stands ready to undertake local government studies where local councils request them and this has been done in the Kenora region recently although they are just slightly south of that 50 line.

40 With respect to small, unorganized settlements,

in early 1977 you may be aware that the Isolated Communities Existence Fund was established to provide essential fire protection and water services to unorganized communities, and this fund has now been transferred with the establishment of the Ministry of Northern Affairs.

10 Fifthly, on municipal finance, again since there are only seven organized communities north of 50, the extent of municipal finance issues and the Commission is aware that it is restricted. Nevertheless, these few communities reflect the issues that are generic to nearly all northern resource based communities, and the principal issues
20 involve - a) the limited tax based ^{with} which to finance the range of services normally expected. Secondly, the difficulty for small northern communities to obtain long term borrowing and thirdly, the often higher demands for the broader range of municipal services with comparable municipalities in southern Ontario because of the isolated nature of northern communities. In brief the issues concerning municipal finance can be reduced to who should pay
30 for various services northern communities require. This has been looked at by other groups in the past, but circumstances do change, I'm sure you will be spending some time with that.

40 Sixthly, the regional priority budget. Partly in recognition of these community infrastructure financing difficulties the regional priority budget was introduced in 1973. This is a budget which the government has taken from various programs beyond the normal budget allocations in individual ministries which have then been accepted by the cabinet as a whole, as a very specific extra

10 priority for expenditures in northern areas. Sometimes north of 50 and sometimes below. Over the past five years including proposals for the current year, over 20 million dollars has been allocated to projects directly affecting the north of 50 area, which is not that large a percentage of the total, but which is a pretty hefty percentage of government expenditures in the area you are studying.

As noted earlier the Ministry of Northern Affairs is now responsible for the northern component of this regional priority budget.

20 Now, the seventh issue, new townsites issues. As a general policy Ontario has favoured the servicing developments to existing townsites. It is recognized, however, that some future developments may be too far removed from existing centres and new townsites may be required. New townsites raised significant financial organizational issues. In the past special arrangements have been developed on such issues as cost sharing with companies and this flexibility we hope will continue.

30
40 Eight, the effects of future technological change. Many of the community settlement issues in the remote north relate to the high cost of using conventional servicing schemes and existing housing methods. New technology developments in the future in areas such as housing, community design and transportation could alter these issues in a significant way and similarly changing technology could alter the demand for the resource products of the region. In the light of this changing technological state, development policies must be flexible and adaptable

to constant adjustment, and we hope that you will be taking note of some of the ways in which the developments can be made to aid in northern development.

10 Ninth, disentanglement. In the federal-provincial field the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs has been attempting to clarify the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments through a process we call disentanglement of overlapping functions. In another sense we have been trying to do this in the provincial-municipal field also, where we found that all too often accountability is lost where there is not a clear onus on one level or the other for providing 20 certain services and particularly where the financing is not clear. The purpose of disentanglement is to enable the distinction between and separation of the roles and responsibilities of levels of government as far as possible so that each can carry them out sensitively and economically. In the north of 50 area one of the key areas where responsibilities we feel have become entangled is in the provision 30 of service to the Status Indians. There are at the present time a maze of different sharing arrangements between the federal government and the province when it comes to the provision of individual services. Our belief is that the federal government's responsibility for basic services to Status Indians is pretty firmly established in the 40 Constitution and by constitutional convention, and should the federal government wish the province to provide certain services the most appropriate arrangements might be for the federal government to purchase them from provincial agencies that provide them. Obviously one cannot operate through completely separated systems, but we think everyone will be

aided by greater clarity and accountability.

Ten, the impact of the regulatory framework. If the development potential of the north of 50 area is to be fully realized then a special focus must be placed on the need to create an atmosphere of investor confidence by minimizing administrative uncertainty. That is, to enhance development, efforts are required to clarify the rules of the game. We hope very much that your Commission will be instrumental in recommending some clear guidelines for new development projects, as well as making recommendations which will help to rationalize the process which new projects need to go through.

Now, those are the issues that we identified, Mr. Commissioner, and I would like to draw your attention to the various appendices which we attach to our report. They are an organization chart of the Ministry, a document listing proposals for improving local government services in northern Ontario, another document entitled, Local Government Information, relevant to the Royal Commission. Another one, Provincial Financial Assistance to Local Government. A fifth one, Investing In Our Future, Ontario's Regional Priority Budget from 1973 to the present year, and finally, Design for Development of Northwestern Ontario, Initiatives and Achievements.

I suppose I could not finish without making one additional comment, since April of this year I became the Coordinator of Bilingualism with the Ontario Government. (French translation). Thank you very much.

10 MR. LASKIN: Mr. Stevenson, I wonder if I
could ask you and your colleagues a few questions. You
have raised this question about the Mining Tax Regulation
and we have certainly heard an awful lot about it in Red
Lake and in Sioux Lookout and other places in northwestern
Ontario. As I understand it the regulation which was intro-
duced in 1976, this allowed a tax deduction for expenditures
made by mining companies on social things such as curling
rinks, skating rinks and certain housing developments and
20 social expenditures, and what was put to us in the towns in
northwestern Ontario was that in largely industry towns or
mining towns that the mining companies which provide in
the general scheme of things most of the social outlets or
recreational outlets for the population, and without the
incentive of this kind of deduction, these kinds of
developments are grinding to a halt and we have had fairly
graphic descriptions of how development is being ceased and
so on. Can you explain the rationale of the regulation
that was introduced in 1976?

30 MR. STEVENSON: I would be happy to and
perhaps Brian Hill could later add a point or two, but I am
sure that we are happy that the Commission will be looking
into this. It is certainly a question that will be looked
at by the review of the Mining Tax Act which is now being
undertaken as I mentioned and by the Inter-Ministry Committee
40 as chaired by the Honourable Frank Miller, because it has
been an issue that the government certainly has been very
aware of through various submissions from northern communit-
ies. Prior to 1974 as you mentioned, operating costs and
depreciation and a processing allowance which is deductible
year after year without regard to the reduced value of the

assets, were allowed for social assets under the Mining Tax Act. Operating costs and depreciation were also deducted under both the federal and provincial corporate income tax systems. This combined write-off it was felt it the government, was overly generous, resulting in the cost of social assets being written off, not only under the Mining Tax Act, but also under the Corporate Tax Act. It was, therefore, decided to disallow the cost of social assets under the Mining Tax Act, as part of an overall package discussed at length with the Ontario Mining Association in 1974. At the same time as that happened a number of other write-offs and incentives were increased substantially such as the processing allowance and the depreciation of mining assets. I might add too, that at about that time the Northern Ontario Support Act, a non-conditional grant to municipalities was raised which the government thought was a help to offset the higher cost of providing community facilities in the north. It should be noted too, that the costs of social capital are still deductible under Federal and Provincial Corporate Tax Acts, resulting in an almost 50% tax offset. Another reason for the disallowance in 1976 was an attempt to bring the provisions of the Act more in line with the philosophy of the mining tax. The purpose of the tax after all was to provide the people of Ontario with some return for the exploitation of their natural resources. Rather than imposing a royalty on production the province has always levied a profit based tax so as to discourage the mining of only high grade ore. The deductions allowed under the Mining Tax Act are designed to neutralize the differences in the extracting costs between low and high grade ore and, therefore, unlike the Corporate Income Tax Act the allowable

10 expenses are much more limited. But, as I mentioned we do have an Inter-Ministerial Committee looking at this particular question and the issue of isolated communities, and their financing needs and it may well mean that some kind of special provision may still be required over and above the Provincial Mining Tax, but perhaps the mining tax is not the most appropriate place for such a provision.

MR. LASKIN: Q. Is there any idea when that Ministerial Committee will report?

20 MR. SMITH: Hopefully, some time before the next budget, but we cannot guarantee that at the moment.

30 MR. LASKIN: You also raised the question of the Polar Gas Pipeline perhaps being an issue which ought to come before the Commission, certainly if that pipeline goes ahead it will affect this province. In view of the fact that it is subject, as I understand it, to federal assessment, would your Ministry have any thoughts on what role that Commission should play in dealing with that project?

40 MR. STEVENSON: I think the Ministry is certainly concerned about again the lack of clarity and the processes through which any project must go, so I think we are very concerned that in dealing with what someone called the vested confidence earlier that the Commission can help very much in providing clear guidelines for potential development in the north, and also some way through the potential maze of hearings that a project may go through now which could include obviously, as in the

10 Polar Gas matter, a National Energy Board approach and it
might involve a Provincial Energy Board and it could involve
a Royal Commission, it could involve a provincial assessment
or the Environmental Assessment Procedure and there has been
quite a concern expressed, I know, to the Treasurer and others
in government by potential investors that they might get
through one road block, but they are not sure of the next,
and they would dearly love in advance and I think so would
the government, a much clearer set of guidelines before
projects are contemplated or certainly before they are
commenced, so I don't think that we would expect that this
Commission would turn itself into a series of experts on
20 a particular project like the Polar Gas Pipeline necessar-
ily, but we would hope that you could help provide the
framework for assessing that and other projects.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you very much, Mr.
Stevenson, for your presentation.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much,
gentlemen, and I'm sure many of the matters you raised
will be the subject of other extensive discussions in the
future. Thank you, gentlemen.

40 MR. LASKIN: Could we mark a copy of the
brief presented as Exhibit 83.

---EXHIBIT NO. 83:

Submission by Ministry of
Treasury, Economics and
Intergovernmental Affairs.

MR. LASKIN: The next presentation is from

the Town of Kapuskasing and I understand the Mayor is not here and I understand Mr. Maurice Deschamps is going to deliver the presentation on behalf of the Town in place of the Mayor.

MR. MAURICE DESCHAMPS

Mr. Commissioner, on behalf of His Worship, Mayor Rene Piche who is unable to be here this afternoon, due to a last moment emergency, I bring you greetings from the Town of Kapuskasing and may your visit in northern Ontario be a pleasant one. As previously stated my name is Maurice Deschamps.

"Mr. Justice Hartt:

The Model Town of the North is pleased to submit some views for your Commission's consideration from a municipality which is not north of the 50th parallel, and is in fact located at 49° 25', but is and will continue to be dependent upon forest resources, power sources and roads that are located north of the 50th parallel.

We feel that the North in your study cannot be arbitrarily established at a particular parallel but should include any spheres of influence that affect the present and future life styles of people residing in what is commonly referred to as the North, as it is referred to by us and others living in

"Northeastern Ontario - leaving Northwestern Ontario to the views of those better acquainted with that region of the northland.

We would like to bring four subjects to your attention: planning, the future of single industry resource based communities, tourism and public awareness. We do not propose to go into great lengths on these four points at this stage in your hearings but primarily we wish to have our views noted and if you consider them to have some merit, we are prepared to present further elaboration at some future date prior to the completion of your Commission's task.

Our views are not highly technical nor earth shattering but represent the genuine concerns of our Municipal Council and thereby 12,500 citizens for the future of our community and its region.

PLANNING

The provincial government in March, 1976 tabled the Northeastern Ontario Strategy, a proposed planning and development strategy in the design for development of this region. This draft proposal was put out to obtain the views of the citizens, groups and others in order that a comprehensive planning document could be evolved and finalized that would

"serve as a blueprint for the future growth of Northeastern Ontario. To date the strategy has not been agreed upon nor finalized.

Just as an official plan is a must to chart the logical growth of a municipality or planning area surrounding that community, and is a required exercise in order to receive provincial financial aid in various undertakings, so is there a need, and more so, for a plan blueprinting the development and growth of Northeastern Ontario.

In reviewing the draft strategy report we note very little reference to that area north of the 50th parallel, or more particularly north of the Highway No. 11 and the CNR transportation corridor.

We suggest that your Commission should not table a final report until a strategy plan has been developed, with appropriate input, on the development of that portion of Northeastern Ontario north of Highway No. 11 as it runs in an east-west direction across the region. We further suggest that you commission a responsible firm of planners to

- (a) delineate those natural resources, power sources and roads or corridors

"that are in present use and their
spheres of influence,

- (b) establish those known natural resources, potential power sources and proposed roads or corridor that are presently not developed or in use but could be developed within the next twenty years and the spheres of influence that such development would have,
- (c) Indicate those areas where long range development, beyond a twenty year period, is likely to take place or the direction in which it would be best to take place and the spheres of influence of same. This portion of the study should be substantiated by a mineral and natural resource survey of the whole area.
- (d) set out the means whereby the development could be altered from that set out in the foregoing three phases. Just as a community official plan has an established method of being amended as conditions change, so should the regional strategy plan. We suggest that once the plan has been proposed by your Commission, it should not be able to be amended simply by a provincial government decision. We propose that this strategy plan only be able to be amended if your Commission or its successor, is reactivated and following

10 "public hearings and a time limit of no longer than one year, recommends an amendment. This proposal would safeguard any arbitrary, hurried political decision that is not in the general public interest.

SINGLE INDUSTRY COMMUNITIES

20 We are concened with the future of the single industry, resource-based communities in the north. We are concerned with the static position of the majority of such communities and the gradual population decrease in most cases. We are interested in means whereby single industry dependence can be changed to diversified industry development.

30 We went through a painful experience of seven months from July, 1975 to February, 1976 when a province-wide pulp and paper labour dispute virtually closed down the forest based northern communities. When such a prolonged strike takes place in a large centre where there are many different sources of employment, it is not as serious to a community, as everything doesn't eventually grind to a stop. But when a major strike or a major work shutdown due to economic problems takes place in our single industry towns, we have economic disaster. It is one and a half years since the pulp and paper

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"labour dispute and we are still feeling the economic repercussions and will for quite some time yet.

We suggest that your Commission should consider as its uppermost priority in development the protection of existing communities and their development bases before any consideration is given to new development. Existing development should not be sacrificed or watered down for new development. We do not go along with some theories that are bandied about that some resource based communities should be allowed to be phased out when the resource base is depleted. We feel that everything possible has to be tried to provide for long range development of all our communities and thus development should look at all possible means of diversification. If the use of a new resource base will provide economic diversification for a town or towns, there should be every effort to permit such development.

TOURISM

One of the biggest selling points of the North is its environment - the fresh air, the closeness to nature, the less dense population, the more tranquil pace. The North is a tourist attraction, not necessarily due to

"specific places but in a regional context.

Our future lies in tourism. With energy costs exalating rapidly and with the devaluation of the dollar, we will see more Ontario residents and more of our American friends vacationing in this part of Ontario. The overall investment in the tourist industry is comparatively less than for other industry and provides a good return - it is our best bet for the future on removing our total dependence on single resource based industries.

We suggest that any tourist development which would make use of any existing facilities or assets, should receive first priority over any other industrial or commercial development. We should be trying to integrate our existing resource based industries, which are tourist attractions in themselves, with a total regional tourist promotion program.

We suggest a provincial policy on provincial lands where licences of occupation, mining rights, use of roads or any financial aid is provided or rights are granted or where federal aid is given that a condition should be established to integrate and develop a tourist and public relations program in conjunction with the primary

10 "development with such tourist program subject to a three party agreement between the province, the communities affected and the particular industry and which could not be reduced or abandoned solely upon the decision of the industry.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

20 We are concerned that the rest of Ontario seems to know relatively little about the North, whether they be our assets or our liabilities - and we have some of the latter.

30 As an example, we do not read very much to date in the metropolitan newspapers in Southern Ontario about this Commission, its hopes, progress, etc. In the last number of months we can learn much more about what is going on behind the scenes in the administration of the Metropolitan Toronto Zoo in the Toronto newspapers than we can about the industrial plight of some of the northern communities. We get good coverage from our northern media but it seems a problem to 'get some ink', other than in times of disaster, from the southern media. We feel that a better informed public is a more aware and responsible public and that there is a need to have the northern pluses and minuses more regularly brought before Ontarians. We are not certain how this public awareness could be accomplished but we feel that it is a general

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"problem which involves all of the specific categories which your Commission has been requested to study and as such, we respectfully suggest that you address this general problem.

10 We are pleased to have had the opportunity to make this presentation and will await your further suggestions or requests."

20 Mr. Commissioner, His Worship Mayor Rene Piche, Chairman of the Northeastern Ontario Municipalities Action Group hopes to attend the hearings tomorrow and would only be too pleased to meet with you to further discuss our brief presented today and the people of Kapuskasing wish to thank you for giving us this opportunity to express our views. Thank you.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Deschamps, and I look forward to seeing the Mayor tomorrow, and if he is not here would you convey to him my regards and tell him that I will be in Kapuskasing certainly at the time of the next round of meetings. It is not one of the localities that we will be going to for the preliminary meetings, but unquestionably we will be there for hearings in the future.

40 MR. DESCHAMPS: You will be most welcome, sir.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Mr. Deschamps. We will mark a copy of your brief as our next exhibit which

is now 84.

---EXHIBIT NO. 84:

Presentation by the Corp.
of the Town of Kapuskasing.

10 MR. LASKIN: I understand because Mayor
Piche was not able to be with us that his presentation
on behalf of the Northeastern Ontario Municipalities
Action Group will be postponed until tomorrow so that we
can move on to the fifth item on our afternoon schedule
which is the presentation by Ontario Paper Company Limited
which I believe will be made by Mr. Simons.

20 MR. J. SIMONS

30 Mr. Commissioner, my name is Jack Simons.
I am Vice-President, Woodlands, of the Ontario Paper Company
Limited. I would like to thank you for inviting us to
make this submission to your Commission which we have done
and is duly submitted. Our brief establishes who we are,
our interest in the matters under study, and I might add
that we are vitally interested in the proceedings and we
have had people attend each one of your meetings so far,
as observers. Because our brief has been submitted I do
not intend to read it at this time or go into any details,
40 but I would like to summarize our thoughts and recommendations
but before doing so I might ^{of} just state that we are here
today in Timmins because/our involvement in this area, in
the forest operations in the Timmins and Cochrane area which
extends north of the 50th parallel.

Our first point, and there are five of them.

10 The first point is that the matters to which the Commission is addressing itself will in all likelihood produce a land mark document influencing forest management not only above the 50th parallel, but in all of northern Ontario. We respectfully submit that the Commission consider carefully the comments and recommendations of commercial forest operators who are carrying on business in the areas south of the 50th parallel, and that your Commission take into account the impact of its recommendations below the 50th parallel as well as the involvement north of the 50th parallel.

20 Our second point is to state that we followed closely the development of what is known as the forest study area. We have also studied the reactions or we have followed the reactions to the study when it was released. We believe that the memorandum of understanding between the Ministry and Reed Limited reflects an orderly, proper study of the sound proposal with due safeguards to
30 protecting the public interest. The intentions of the parties involved we believe have been misrepresented and/or misinterpreted. It is ^{our} hope that your Commission will include among its recommendations some suggested guidelines for developing and releasing future studies of proposed forest projects.

40 Number three, we recommend that the Commission take a special note of the fact that the total Crown and private land in Ontario forest areas is 262 million acres of which 105 million acres or 40% is classed as productive forest land. However, only 60 to 65 million acres are available for timber production. Much of the

rest has been withdrawn from logging for parks and park reserves and proposed wilderness areas and the protection of forests and fragile sites and other uses. We submit that any further withdrawal of productive forest lands from commercial use can only inhibit the future growth and expansion of this important segment of Ontario's economy.

Our fourth point, the forest is a renewable resource. Its products are sold in domestic and world markets. The income provides monies for many Ontario families in paying for goods and services, supporting government and social programs. Properly managed, the forest can provide continuing benefits to society in many ways. We submit that the Commission recognize the renewable nature of the forest resource in developing social and economic goals.

Our fifth and last point is by way of recommendation, that because much of the material presented will deal with the principles of forestry and practical operating procedures on limited areas, particularly those in northern Ontario, we recommend that consideration be given to appointing a recognized forestry expert, one who particularly would have experience in the northern Ontario region as an advisor to your Commission.

Mr. Commissioner, we appreciate this opportunity to speak to our brief and express our comments at these initial meetings and we would request the opportunity to make a further submission at a later date when such is warranted. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Simons, I will look forward to that of course and I wish to thank you for the interest your company has shown in the work of the Commission up to now and I look forward to continuing dialogue with the company.

10 MR. LASKIN: Mr. Simons, could I ask you a question. You mentioned this in your brief and it was one of the points you highlighted, that in your view, or your company's view, that the way the Reed project has developed was an orderly and sound way of development. Can you expand on that? Do you mean by that the fact that
20 it was brought under the provision of the Environmental Assessment Act or did you have something else in mind?

MR. SIMONS: I think essentially if you read the memorandum of agreement and the whole aspect of that study we felt it was really a step forward in the development of natural resources. The document obviously
30 made no commitment, at least in our opinion, on behalf of the Crown or the company to proceed with the project and at the same time it did provide a protection and study of the social and economic environmental concerns and I think the fact that it is under the Environmental Protection Act that it is quite proper.

40 MR. LASKIN: Thank you very much, Mr. Simons. We will mark a copy of your brief as the next Exhibit No. 85, sir.

---EXHIBIT NO. 85:

Brief of The Ontario Paper
Company Limited.

---Brief recess.

---On resuming.

MR. LASKIN: I believe we are ready to begin again. The next presentation will be by Mr. John Huggins on behalf of the Timmin-Porcupine Chamber of Commerce.

MR. HUGGINS

Mr. Justice Hartt and Commission Counsel and ladies and gentlemen, I would like to introduce myself as John Huggins, President of the Timmins-Porcupine Chamber of Commerce, Peter Harrower, former Director of the Mid Canada Development Concept and Ron Bradshaw, a member of our Executive Board here with the Chamber.

"We are very pleased that you were able to bring the initial hearings to Timmins and we of the Timmins-Porcupine Chamber of Commerce are vitally interested in the findings of your Commission, and have recognized our responsibilities to take seriously the terms of your mandate and present to the Commission some very specific recommendations for northern development in northern environment in the later hearings over the next few months.

The Commission represents a tremendous opportunity for us northerners to present our

"views on northern development to one particular judicial group that, hopefully, can project these views to the provincial government in a very realistic way.

Royal Commissions have, in Canada, had a history of digging into many major complex issues, ranging from tax reform to rail transport problems in Western Canada to Arctic gas pipelines. All have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars; all have produced wads of data, beautiful reports, but little that politicians, those responsible for implementing the suggestions, have been able to use. We agree that Royal Commissions are not meant to produce reports that politicians will feel comfortable accepting at full face value, but in view of the very wide scope of input from all interested parties, we are certain that this Commission will be positive and thorough.

We accept the very worthwhile investment of your time and significant investment of taxpayers' dollars, including those funds directed to those groups prepared to make credible presentations and substantiated views known to all of us through your Commission on the basis that the hearings will generate recommendations to the provincial government at the conclusion of your Commission that the people of the province of Ontario are prepared

"to accept. We think that this Commission has the capability to do this, and we intend to do our part over the next few months to assist the Commission in that direction.

Your remarks, sir, earlier this month, to the effect that the skeptics may shorten the length of the hearings, show a natural reaction to those people concerned about the productivity of the Royal Commission in relation to the cost and time of it, and the many unsubstantiated and emotional statements appearing before the Commissions. To repeat, it is our sincere hope that submissions to your Commission will be specific and realistic, and will allow you to make recommendations which will be specific and implementable when your report is tabled with the provincial government.

The Timmins-Porcupine Chamber of Commerce represents some 348 firms and individuals, including every major employer in Timmins. We, sir, view the terms of your Commission and its findings to have major implications upon the future social, cultural and economic status of this region of Ontario, and so with it, the City of Timmins. The link between Timmins and the area to the north are clearly interdependent, and we have a major stake in the consequences

"of your Commission's recommendations.

Services provided out of Timmins to those areas north of us are those that the north is dependent upon and, in turn, we are dependent on those same areas to maintain a broader economic base and a base from which to continue and expand those vital services.

As a consequence, we would urge you to seek a broader mandate for the Commission to include those areas south of the fiftieth parallel which have a real concern for the planning of development north of 50 degrees latitude. Many communities in our own immediate area provide services to the area north of 50 degrees, and their concerns, we suggest, may be incorporated as well in broader terms of reference vis-a-vis geographic area for your Commission.

The majority of people of core Canada have little concept of the mid-Canada corridor. If they have heard of Timmins at all, they think of it as a mining town, and visualize it in terms of the movie versions of mining towns a century ago. In the early development of the Porcupine Mining Camp, there probably was some validity in this type of settlement, because of the

"uncertainty of size and length of life of the ore bodies, and consequent reluctance of people to make big investments in land and facilities. But as the major mines reached the half-century mark, and new discoveries were made, stability over the long term was assured, and the complexion of the community changed. The needs of mines and miners for goods and services gave rise to development and expansion of the service functions. As a result, Timmins today is the focal point for communications for transportation by rail, truck transport, bus and, particularly, air for northeastern Ontario. This, in turn, has made it the major warehousing, wholesaling and retailing centre for the area. These, coupled with the availability of urban facilities, physical, social, governmental, and regional hospital facilities with Medivac services have made it the major centre for mining exploration and development for a very large area. Thus, while it is not north of fifty, it is the gateway to that area.

The exploration currently being done in the District of Cochrane and adjacent districts is largely based in Timmins. The money spent here by the exploration companies and their employees supplements the income from mining and forestry, to help maintain the city as a viable urban settlement. Orderly

10 "development of resources is likely to in-
crease the cash flow, investment, employment
and population of the region. Should no
further resources be developed, or should
the present mineral and forestry industries
be subject to unreasonable regulations, our
industry and our region will suffer the
effects of competition from foreign, less
regulated competitors who can consequently
deliver at lower market prices. Loss of
jobs would mean a decline in need for
services, closure of stores, warehouses,
20 schools, loss of investment, deterioration
of property. While there was a time when
Timmins residents were transitory, this
picture has changed. Now large numbers of us
today consider Timmins our permanent home.
We wish to live in a community of life and
vitality, not a ghost town. Therefore, we
encourage exploration and development of
30 resources in the north.

40 We must go forward. But we must also
profit from the errors of the past. Mankind
has created deserts, fouled the air, water
and soil, created new industrial health pro-
blems. In some cases, these were due to
wanton disregard of the consequences of our
acts. In most cases, they were the result of
our ignorance. We must not repeat the errors
of the past. We must try to avoid equivalent
errors of the future. We must research our

10 "program as thoroughly as possible to try
to avoid unforeseen catastrophes, but
there must be some decision point reached
when the decision-makers have determined
that the benefits received from some projects
are much greater than the financial, social
and physical costs.

20 As we have indicated, we are vitally
concerned with the continued viability of
Timmins. We feel strongly that such viability
will be, to a large degree, contingent upon
development in the hinterland of the city,
particularly the vast portion lying to the
north. Therefore, it is our intention to
examine the potential resources of this area,
to do an elementary assessment of their
prospects and problems, and to submit a more
30 comprehensive and detailed brief at a later
meeting of the Commission.

40 One major project, the Onakawana project,
is a first stage for study, in our opinion. To
argue that this project be delayed until the
completion of your Commission mandate would be
unreasonable in view of energy shortages fore-
cast. The state of the technology of this
project, in our view, is sound and advanced --
it is a solid project and is engineered on
proven technology. We have, as well, the
following comments on this project, that is
the Onakawana project, for your consideration.

"The recommendations of Task Force Onakawana seem to be unrealistically idealistic. For instance, under Recommendation #4, they state as follows:

10 That the acknowledged fact
that the proposed site of
the development at Onakawana
is remote and is not rich in
forest, soil, wildlife and
other resources, as compared
with some of the naturally
20 productive regions of Ontario,
not be considered justification
for any relaxation of the
regulations designed to protect
the environment and the environ-
ment not be damaged to an extent
considered avoidable and be
30 restored as quickly as practi-
cable.

40 In view of the current and future
difficult economic conditions, specifically
as related to energy costs and resources,
this recommendation is, perhaps a bit un-
realistic. Regulations and their consequent
cost must be balanced with many other factors
not considered in the Task Force Report.

If, for example, the Onakawana
deposit was located in an area having

"significant forest, soil, wildlife and other resources -- which the Task Force acknowledges the area does not -- in fact, it might be described as a natural wasteland -- then this might be justification for stringent environmental protection. In general, it is suggested that stringent regulations be applied to development adjacent to populated areas, and that the regulations be modified as development occurs in more remote areas; these regulations would depend upon present and potential land use. The cost of environmental protection adjacent to population centres is balanced by a lower development cost because of the greater availability nearby of various services, Manpower, etc. in balance of the infrastructure. On the other hand, natural wasteland areas, particularly where the terrain is naturally unattractive for any future use, the cost of less stringent environmental controls is balanced by the greater cost for development and production. We are not suggesting, by any means, a complete disregard for environmental consideration or total abandonment of resource conservation principles, but rather a balanced view judged on the merits of each individual proposal.

Under Recommendation #5 of the

"Onakawana Task Force:

10 That further environmental
investigation be required
prior to the granting of
development permit given
that the time frame with-
in which research has been
done and the understanding
that this examination was
preliminary to further
20 investigations has resulted
in some of the conclusions
being based upon inadequate
data, investigation and
research.

30 Whether the government or the developer
is responsible for the cost of these continuing
studies, it is ultimately the taxpayer and the
consumer who pays the cost of this work. One
gets the impression that there seems to be
no consideration whatsoever for the cost of
these continuing studies.

40 Finally, the Task Force concludes that
the prime justification for the development of
the lignite deposits at Onakawana is to im-
prove the economic base of the area, and the
standard of living of the persons living in
the area.

10 "We agree that this is a laudable
objective. It is doubtful, however,
whether this has ever been the prime object-
ive of any undertaking in the North American
free enterprise system. In fact, this is a
secondary result of a profitable operation
in our view. If the government agrees that
there is an energy crisis and a low standard
of living in the area, then we think their
co-operation to the greatest extent possible
would assist the developer in achieving this
result for the area.

20 In conclusion we would ask again that
the terms of reference of your Commission be
broadened to include specifically those
service areas for north of 50 degrees, such
as Timmins and there are others.

30 I also wish to thank you for the
opportunity this has afforded us in doing
some additional long-range serious thinking
about this area of Ontario and presenting to
you some very preliminary views. We hope
that we have the opportunity again in the
next months ahead to provide you with some
40 additional information regarding the relation-
ship of the City of Timmins and our Chamber
members across northeastern Ontario to that
part of Ontario north of 50 degrees latitude.

Thank you."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Huggins, and as I said at the outset, this is the first of a series of meetings and I assure you that I look forward to more detailed reports being available.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you, Mr. Huggins. We will mark a copy of your brief as Exhibit No. 86.

---EXHIBIT NO. 86:

Submission presented by
the Timmins-Porcupine Chamber
of Commerce.

MR. LASKIN: Our next presentation will be made by Miss Ann Marshall on behalf of the Canadian Association In Support of the Native Peoples. Miss Marshall, please.

MISS ANN MARSHALL

"Commissioner Hartt and ladies and gentlemen. The Canadian Association in support of the Native Peoples is very pleased to have the opportunity to address the Commission at this time. We are deeply concerned about the issues under consideration here and welcome the occasion to speak to the preliminary meetings.

The Association is a national, voluntary citizens' organization. It works to promote the public awareness and understanding of Native rights and

10 "objectives so necessary to the achievement of full and equal Native participation in Canadian society. The Association has a long record of activity. For a number of years, we have tangibly supported Native groups across Canada in their aspirations and efforts towards self-determination. The support often involves assisting Native organizations in contacting citizens' interest groups across Canada. Over the past five years, the issues affecting Native peoples in the North have become, not only better known to, but shared by many Canadians.

20
30 Recently, together with church, labour, environmental and other Native support groups, the Association worked with Grand Council Treaty #9 on a province-wide program to inform Ontarians about the culture and lifestyle of Native peoples in the North of this province and to begin a discussion on issues relating to Northern development.

40 The program, entitled 'Ontario North Today', took place in 18 cities in the province. In each community, church, environmental, labour, Native support and public interest groups came together to organize public meetings, workshops, school visits and media events. These took place

10 "during the last two weeks of October this
year, when two native speakers and one non-
Native 'guide' travelled to the communities.
Communities were provided with research
material and did their own research into
Northern Ontario and Native concerns prior
to the arrival of the speakers. We estimate
that the speakers reached approximately
5,500 people face to face, and a potential
audience of six and a half million through
media. What occurred in most instances
20 during the tour was a fruitful, dynamic
dialogue among equals, in which all parties
learned and saw that their concerns were
shared.

30 This experience has again confirmed
that there is a public wanting to know more
about Ontario's North, its inhabitants,
their lifestyle and use of land; a public
wanting to know about plans for development;
and a public ready to be involved in the
creation of a development plan. All Ontarians
and their children, Native and non-Native
alike, have a stake in the future, although
0 Northerners experience a more direct impact.

At this preliminary stage, we want to
present five major concerns and corresponding
recommendations regarding the scope and pro-
cess of your inquiry. These are derived from
our experiences with Native groups in contact

"with non-Native Southerners.

10 First it is imperative that Native organizations have the opportunity to participate in the Commission on an equal basis with all other parties. They must have the time and resources needed to present their case. For far too long, Native people have been in the adversary position, continually having to prove to the rest of society that the various proposals for development, land use and social policy could have adverse effects on their land and lifestyle.

20 In this vast territory of Northern Ontario, a magnificent land rich in resources, seldom, if ever, have the original inhabitants even been consulted about developments which not only threaten their harmonious life with the land, but also play havoc with their very existence as a people. This pattern, Mr. Commissioner, is a direct denial of the rights guaranteed to all other citizens in our country. It is the right of every province and municipality in Canada to elect a regional and local government to respond to regional and local needs. The opportunity is now at hand to set forth on a process of evolving a rational development policy for Northern Ontario in which Native people have full and equal participation

30

40

"with government, industry and the public.

10 To ensure this, we strongly urge you
to give full consideration to the demands
of Native groups regarding the scope and
process of the inquiry as outlined in their
submissions to you. We remind you that were
it not for the insistence of Grand Council
Treaty #9 there would not be an inquiry,
without their continuing participation
the inquiry would be farcical. In order to
20 deal effectively with questions of Northern
development, we all need to know more about
the total historical, geographic, social
and economic picture, so that a comprehensive
understanding of the present situation can be
reached. Only from this background can
individual projects, land-use schemes and
30 methods of assessment be examined.

40 In order to obtain this information,
the process of your inquiry is crucial. All
parties, particularly Native people, must be
able to express themselves openly in their
own language in a familiar setting. It is
essential, then, that community hearings are
held in all Native communities in the North
during the appropriate season. It is equal-
ly imperative that Native groups are adequate-
ly equipped to present technical and more de-
fined evidence at the formal hearings in the
North. In a very short time, these organizations

10 "have had to learn to compete in a technologically advanced, industrial society with complex legal framework. They must not be handicapped. They need time, sufficient funds and access to research facilities and public documents to ensure that they can present development choices on their own terms, compatible with custodianship of the land.

20 Our second concern, Mr. Commissioner, is one shared by Native and non-Native citizens alike: discussions and decisions regarding the future of Ontario's northland are of province-wide interest and should be handled accordingly with hearings in major centres of the South as a complement to formal hearings in the North.

30 The type of development which takes place in the North and the means to determine it will have great bearing on our lives in the future. The lifestyles of Northerners and Southerners alike will reflect the extent to which economic growth is complemented by careful environmental control. The way in which projects are assessed and decisions are made will also reflect how we, as a society, confirm citizens' rights through action.

40 Our experience here in Ontario indicates that Native Northerners and southern residents

"are discovering things in common. In Windsor, church groups and the Native speakers found each other's spiritual beliefs mutually clarifying. The materialistic values of economic progress are not always compatible with human and social development. On Walpole Island Reserve, the Native South and Native North identified common problems of pollution and land use. Questions of the effects of waste and pollution are very familiar to cottage owners of Southern Ontario who now find their recreation places fronting on mercury-polluted lakes and rivers of Central Ontario.

Similarly, common issues arise regarding the economy: products from our primary resources are not produced in this country; the local population suffers when industry, particularly in 'company' towns, finds itself subject to the vagaries of world markets or the whims of their multinational parent; and many tax dollars are invested in the preliminary phases of large development projects, such as Reed Paper, Onakawana Lignite Mines, Polar Gas pipeline, and the Ontario Hydro water diversion scheme, when little is known or made public about the need for these projects or their effects!

10 "Though this Commission will examine the effects of development North of 50°, it would be a mistake to use a rigid geographical definition to cut off discussions of examples south of this line which have a direct impact on or provide hard lessons for the development of the North.

20 In order to examine the total impact of Northern development on the province and in the search for alternative proposals and processes, the Commission must involve citizens throughout the province through the addition of a) preliminary hearings in the South, and b) Southern community hearings during the life of the Commission. Again, these community hearings have to be structured so that residents are able to express themselves openly without the mystification of technical terms and complex formalities. Our experience indicates that a wide variety of citizens' groups have something to say.

0 Our third point is that the public needs to be encouraged to participate. Mere announcement of a hearing is not sufficient to enlist the opinions and expertise of citizens' groups which are seldom consulted as a matter of course during a public inquiry. A wide circulation of information about the

10 "inquiry, its mandate, the process and the
issues, as well as funding for an independ-
ent communications network for interested
parties, are mandatory. Groups offering
expertise will need funds to research and
present formal evidence in the North;
others will need assistance for involvement
in the South. Funding criteria must be
broad, well defined and made public as soon
as possible.

20 After the preliminary hearings, wide
and diverse audiences will be awaiting the
dissemination of your report.

30 Our fourth point is that the Commission
should investigate the educational needs of
the province, especially the South. It should
work on and encourage public education through-
out its duration. The learning process under-
gone by both Native and non-Native people may
be one of the more lasting features of your
Commission. Northerners are impelled to
define and present their case; Southerners
enter into the debate through the media and
public forums. This inquiry should be a
40 province-wide education process through which
participants engage in the search for
solutions to development questions. Much new
information will surface; alternative
development plans will be identified. These
need to be put before the public for

"consideration. Your inquiry can be a means of bringing the province together through mutual understanding.

10 The learning process should take place on a formal and informal basis. Educational institutions, from primary through to university level, are requesting materials. Our experience through Ontario North Today clearly indicates the current paucity of public information and the need for research and the creation of new materials. In particular, materials of a non-technical nature designed for the general public are required. Non-institutional educational organizations are working to develop materials suitable for classroom and informal use. We present
20 our publication, 'For Generations Yet Unborn: Ontario Resources North of 50', as an example of work produced. This is only a beginning. Considerably more information and resources will be needed to fill the gaps and update current information. We recommend that the Commission investigate means of encouraging production and distribution of materials for educational purposes. There is considerable expertise available. It is our submission that the Commission cover the cost of materials geared specifically for use in schools where the cost price is now prohibitive.
30
40

10 "Our fifth and final concern, Mr. Commissioner, is that this Commission be effective in its task of recommending a rational development policy for Northern Ontario. The way this inquiry is conducted will, to a large extent, determine its outcome. We have stressed the necessity for Native groups to participate in parity with all other parties. It is their right, as the original people of this land, to play a significant role in determining the future use of the land and resources. We have talked about seeing the problems in a provincial context, even a national context. We have urged full involvement in your Commission through community hearings in both the North and South, where people can fully express themselves. And we have emphasized the need for a comprehensive educational program.

40 This inquiry will serve little purpose, however, unless there is a moratorium declared on specific developments currently pending. If the proposals were to go through, it might well be too late for the Government to consider your advice and learn from your findings. We strongly support the Native position and request that you recommend a halt to assessment processes on development projects North of 50 until your Commission has completed its task.

10 "The challenge is before us. Your
Commission presents an exciting opportunity
for people to define their needs and the
means to meet them. It provides a vehicle
in which to start the journey towards a
planned development policy in which all
parties work as equals, without the threat
of extinguishing land, resources or culture.
People are prepared to be involved and
present their cases. You have said, Mr.
Commissioner, that you want this inquiry
to go beyond previous Royal Commissions.
20 We urge you to follow this pursuit and we
support your commitment.

Thank you."

30 MR. LASKIN: Ann, I'm wondering if I
might ask one question that concerns the last point you
raised about moratorium. Are you suggesting that there
not only be a moratorium on decision making of specific
projects North of 50, but also that there be a moratorium
on any assessment of that project or of any projects,
for example are you suggesting that the Environmental
Assessment Act not be made applicable to any projects
40 North of 50 while this Commission is in existence?

MISS MARSHALL: A. I guess a clarification
there would be a halt to the developments that are current-
ly pending in terms of the assessment processes, very
clearly through their preliminary report presented by this
Commission, and determine at which points these assessment

10 processes would feed into the Commission or how the Commission would look into some of them itself, rather than having a number of assessment processes going on at the same time which could well counteract each other or conflict with each other in the end, that it will have to be very clearly stated in the early phases of this Commission. And where a process would be handled, and I guess a recommendation would also be that this Commission if it is not going to take on some of the assessment processes that it make recommendations for other ones or at least the timing of them so the projects don't go ahead during the life of this Commission.

20 MR. LASKIN: All right, thank you.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Miss Marshall. I'm sure you have raised some significant questions that I will have to grapple with and most of the issues that you have raised will be dealt with in the preliminary report which will be available hopefully the latter part of January. Thank you very much, Miss Marshall.

40 MR. LASKIN: I would like to enter a copy of that brief as our next Exhibit No. 87.

---EXHIBIT NO. 87:

Brief of the Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, by Miss Ann Marshall.

MR. LASKIN: We now have a presentation

which is not on our schedule, but is a presentation by the Unorganized Communities Association of Northeastern Ontario and I believe it will be made by Gerrard Violette.

GERRARD VIOLETTE

10 Mr. Commissioner, first of all I would like to take the opportunity to thank you for the opportunity to speak at this hearing, and I would just like to make one clarification, that is that in the brief, the communities I will be referring to are in a great majority to the south of the 50th parallel, but nevertheless the
20 concern we are expressing is more towards future development than with the existing communities.

"Since the spring of 1974, the Un-
organized Communities Association of
Northern Ontario, commonly known as UCANO
(East) has been working along with the
30 Provincial Government to find solutions to the problems of communities that exist in great part as a result of improperly planned development of the North in the past.

40 There are some 80 communities in Northeastern Ontario alone, known as the UNORGANIZED COMMUNITIES, who have the following similar characteristics:

- a) Most are residuals of resource based towns who used to depend on an industry that has since

"disappeared.

- b) Most lack all basic physical services such as water, sewage, fire protection, etc.
- c) Most depend on remote municipalities for government and social services, such as medical services and others.
- d) Most lack planning services, and perhaps most important,
- e) most lack an adequate tax base to consider any existing form of organization.

An interesting fact that has appeared about these communities is that despite the hardships and lack of financial stability, most of them show a surprising stability of population, even in some cases an increase after the initial exodus when the industry disappeared. This is due to a variety of reasons, three of which may be:

- a) That it is a native place, the HOME TOWN of many of the residents.
- b) That lack of employment available elsewhere discourages them from leaving, and
- c) That the return on their property would be effectively nil if all decided to move away.

Although some solutions are presently being worked out for the existing unorganized communities through the cooperation of the

"Association with the new Ministry of Northern Affairs, we are of the firm belief that some method must be developed to guarantee against the reoccurrence to the phenomena before future development is permitted in the North.

10 The second part of the brief merely outlines a study that UCANO depends on doing and from which we would like to present a further submission to the Commission. It is a three part program. First would be a historical study of all the communities with
20 emphasis on how the community started and the circumstances under which the industry has left or their reasons for leaving.

The second part of the study would involve an assessment of this historical study to try and determine from it how either
30 industry or government could have prevented the situation of these unorganized communities, and another part of this second phase would be to negotiate with the provincial and federal governments and with the companies to see what kind of guarantees it could give to new
40 communities being formed as a result of industry relocating in the North.

The third part consists of course of drafting up some kind of resolutions and recommendations which would be submitted to governments and to this Commission. Just to

10 "resume our concerns I believe that the Association is not at all against development of the North, but providing it is not at the expense first of all of the natural environment, but mostly at the expense of those residents who will be devoting their time and energies to work at this very development. Thank you very much, sir."

20 MR. LASKIN: Mr. Violette, how many un-organized communities are in your Association and which are north of 50?

A. North of 50 I believe there is only one and it is a Hydro town. It is called Fraserdale.

MR. LASKIN: Thank you very much.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Violette.

MR. LASKIN: Might we enter a copy of Mr. Violette's brief as our next Exhibit No. 88.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 88:

Submission by Unorganized
Communities Association of
Northeastern Ontario, by
Mr. Gerrard Violette.

MR. LASKIN: The next presentation is by Mr. Doug Pimlott. Mr. Pimlott is as I understand presently on the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto and was the first Chairman of the Canadian Arctic

Resources Commission.

MR. DOUGLAS H. PIMLOTT

10 Mr. Commissioner, I would like to add that
although I am a member of the staff of the University of
Toronto and a member of the Canadian Arctic Resources
Commission, this brief arises out of my personal interest
and is not sponsored by any organization. My submission
deals with water resources and river systems in Northern
Ontario and my purpose in appearing before you is to argue
20 that your inquiry should give detailed and even priority
consideration to environmental and social considerations
related to the development of water or electrical energy
and to the use and treatment of water for industrial
purposes. My specific interest in the topic developed
when I worked on a short term assignment at the Science
Council of Canada in 1969 and 1970 and in 1971. With a
30 leave of absence from the University of Toronto, I travelled
from Newfoundland to British Columbia in an attempt to gain
insight into the environmental affects of major water
development projects.

40 "Water for domestic and industrial
purposes and for the production of energy
is often a controlling factor in economic
development and in the development of other
resources. However, looking at the other
side of the equation, the way water is used
and developed is also of primary importance
to the protection of the environment and to
the maintenance of the culture, way of life,

"and independence of native peoples. Industrial societies have traditionally looked at only the development side of the equation. They have rationalized the degradation of the environment, the loss of animal resources, and the destruction of native cultures with the cliché: 'You can't stand in the way of Progress'. There are many well-documented examples of the way this process has worked in Canada. In Ontario, it has been particularly exemplified by the pollution of lakes and rivers by the pulp and paper industry of the province. Similarly, in the great majority of hydro-electric developments, from Newfoundland to British Columbia, little consideration has been given to native rights, renewable resource values, or environmental factors when the decision to proceed with the project has been made.

In this statement I wish to discuss the water equation. The forgotten side of the equation, it seems to me, is the environment, and the social economic considerations of native people. In even a medium-term perspective (for example, the lifetime of our grandchildren), the environment must be considered of greater importance than the economic side, if we were forced to decide on one side of the equation or the other. However, the pressures for economic development in Northern Ontario are so strong that

10 "there is little likelihood, during this century, that such an either/or choice would fall on the side of the environment. In realistic terms, therefore, the question is whether decisions on the use and development of water in Northern Ontario can be made in a manner that will be compatible with the protection of the interests and rights of native people, and in a manner that preserves the vital elements of the environment, particularly the renewable resource components of it.

20 Three of the river systems which fall within the geographical area covered by your inquiry have headwaters, and in some cases problems, which lie beyond your jurisdiction. But it is not realistic to make recommendations which exclude the headwaters of rivers. Either the diversion of the headwater systems of a river or heavy metal contaminants within the headwaters can have a profound effect on the entire system. To deal with such matters in a realistic way will require a broad interpretation of your mandate.

40 In this statement I will attempt to substantiate my arguments about the need for priority consideration of water resource questions by discussing two cases. The first will be based on the possibility

"that, during the next decade, major proposals will be made for the development of the hydro-electric potential of one or more of the five major rivers of Northern Ontario. The second will be based on the industrial use of water by the pulp and paper industry."

WATER RESOURCES IN NORTHER ONTARIO AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

On August 5th, 1965 the Ontario and federal governments made joint and simultaneous announcements that they intended to take an inventory of Ontario's northern water resources, studying the feasibility of making better use of these resources by diversions from one river system to another. The study was to include five rivers: Severn, Winisk, Attawapiskat, Albany, and Moose. The basins of these five rivers involve an area of approximately 173,000 square miles. The announcement stated that the estimated flow of the rivers involved 70 billion gallons a day, 'slightly higher than the annual run-off from the Ontario portion of the Great Lakes, Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa river systems'. It continued: 'One result of the survey could be the doubling of pulpwood production on the northern Ontario watershed, Premier Robarts declared. He added that a long-term

"'result might well be the diversion of northern waters into parts of Southern Ontario where water shortages have developed.'

10 The Co-ordinating Committee on Northern Ontario Water Resources Studies prepared the following statement of objectives: 'With respect to waters draining into James and Hudson Bay in Ontario, to assess the quantity and quality of water resources for all purposes; to determine present and
20 future requirements for such waters; and to assess alternative possibilities for the utilization of such waters locally or elsewhere through diversions.' The Committee made thirteen progress reports to its joint sponsors, the first in September 1966 and the last in May 1972. From them I compiled a list of over 40 reports which had been
30 made on a wide range of topics and they range from technical aspects of waterflow, engineering feasibility and geology to economic and cost benefit studies that are particular river diversion options. In this last class for example Ontario Hydro
40 report on cost studies that^{cover} three different options for diverting water from the upper Albany and Winisk Rivers to the Great Lakes. It appears to me that the joint studies to provide a comprehensive data on virtually every relevant aspect of the development of

10 "the five basins, except for the potential socio-cultural and environmental impacts of such projects. These aspects were entirely neglected. They were not mentioned in the initial statement of objectives, nor were they added as a result of subsequent project reviews. In 1972 the Hon. James Auld stated, on behalf of the Ontario Government, that a complete report on the studies would be made available by the two governments in 1974. The report has never been made public.

20 In the late 1960's, nationalistic concern developed about water exports to the United States and about the potential impact of the diversion of water from Northern Ontario rivers. This concern culminated in 1971 with the formation of a 'Dam the Dams Campaign', based in Thunder Bay. The group conducted an aerial reconnaissance of potential dam sites on the Upper Albany in August 1971, and in September 1972 issued a bulletin, The Water Plot. The activities of the group focused public attention on the joint project, and on 5 November 1972 C.B.C. Television featured it in a documentary programme. Shortly afterward, news releases were issued by both the federal and provincial governments, both stating emphatically that no consideration was being given to diversion schemes aimed at exporting water to the United States. By the end of the year,

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10 "public interest in the issue was on the wane; however, in February 1973 the Union of Ontario Indians printed and circulated 200 copies of a report by Harry Achneepineskum. It was entitled Progress at the Cost of Genocide: A Study of Government Plans to Flood the Lands of Northern Ontario. At approximately the same time, the 'Dam the Dams Campaign' published a newsletter about the proposal for the Upper Albany drainage. At the time, it was reportedly being considered as a scheme to control water levels in the Great Lakes. That newsletter seems to represent the end of public interest in the project, or at any rate my records end at that point.

30 The joint announcements made by the federal and Ontario governments in 1972 stated only that no consideration had been given to the export of water to the United States. However, the studies conducted during the joint programme extended well beyond the portions of the rivers which were the focus of public concern. There has been no official disavowal of interest in other aspects of the water resource potential of the region. Indeed, it would be quite unrealistic to expect that to happen. Factors which mitigate against such a disavowal are the urgent desire for economic growth in Northern Ontario, the forthcoming energy

"crisis, the quest for energy self-sufficiency, and the widespread belief that hydro-electricity is a pollution-free source of energy.

10 In my opinion, Mr. Commissioner, it is very important to the long-term interests of the Indian people and to the environment of Northern Ontario that you make an intensive effort to determine demands during the next fifty years for energy production on the five major
20 northern rivers. Such estimates could be the basis for producing a series of different scenarios, which attempt to determine the possibility of balancing development with protection in water resource equations. My argument, in fact, is that your Inquiry should develop a
30 series of cost/benefit analyses of water resource projects, taking into account not only direct economic components but also socio-cultural and environmental components in a realistic way. In the past these have always been neglected in water resource projects. Your Inquiry I feel
40 should also make recommendations on what should be done to redress the imbalance in the joint federal-provincial investigations, which completely disregarded socio-cultural and environmental factors in the assessment of the development potential of

"northern Ontario rivers."

The second part of my brief is on

"THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS BY THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN
NORTHERN ONTARIO"

"The pulp and paper industry has long been recognized as the most serious polluter of lakes, rivers, and estuaries in Canada. Although its wastes are complex, they are amenable to recovery or treatment if the industry makes capital investments for plant modifications and for waste treatment facilities. Generally, however, the industry has dragged its heels and governments have been unwilling to force the issue. As a result, wastes from industry continue to degrade and destroy aquatic ecosystems in many regions of Canada.

Although the problems of the industry have been recognized in a general way, it has been difficult to obtain specific information. Both governments and industry have refused to comment on the amounts of wastes that were being discharged by the industry as a whole or by individual plants. It has been virtually impossible to find out what was being done to install primary or secondary treatment facilities or to learn which mills were causing particular water pollution problems. By way

10 "of digression I might say in 1971 when I was making that trip across Canada I visited the office of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal and asked if they would give me a statement which simply showed what stage of treatment different plants had achieved in Canada and simply whether there was primary or secondary treatment, and the office completely refused me access to the information at that level.

20 The lack of information about the pulp and paper industry in Ontario was changed dramatically in November 1976 when the Ontario Government released a three-volume report, Alternative Policies for Pollution Abatement - The Ontario Pulp and Paper Industry. The report contains much information on the pollution problems of the industry. One key chapter analyzes the economics, and another evaluates alternative water pollution control policies for the industry. The insights provided by these chapters are important, because the industry has long used an 'inability-to-pay' argument as a basic reason for its failure to come to terms adequately with pollution abatement.

40 The Ontario government has found it very difficult to deal with the industry. Between 1957 and 1965 it attempted to use gentle persuasion to get the pulp and paper

10 "industry to install pollution treatment facilities. However, its efforts were unsuccessful and in 1965 it issued a set of directives to the industry and established objectives on the removal of soluble organic materials, suspended solids (mostly wood fibres), dissolved salts, and other inorganic chemicals.

20 In the case of soluble organic compounds, the objective was to decrease the discharge from approximately 1,000 tons per day to 150 tons. However, in 1975 approximately 900 tons were still being released daily. In the case of suspended solids, the objective was to decrease discharge from approximately 700 tons per day to 100 tons. In this case the industry has done much better, and has reduced the discharge to approximately 200 tons. The report had this to say about the two components and why the difference in performance existed:

40 'Much more has been accomplished in the way of suspended solids reduction than abatement of soluble organics because there is a greater economic incentive to reduce suspended solids, especially if this is done by in-plant changes. Suspended solids contain fibres which can be used to make paper. Consequently, there has been a financial return

10 "to mills which have increased their efficiency and have recovered fibre which would otherwise have been sewered. The dissolved organic materials which cause oxygen depletion are primarily sugars and alcohols for which there are little or no markets or which are expensive and difficult to recover. There is no corresponding economic incentive to reduce the loading of soluble organics and, accordingly, mills have accomplished little in this direction.'

20 The report gives a vivid portrayal of the problem on a mill-by-mill basis. One table lists twenty-one mills which constitute particular water pollution problems, and compares their performance for 1975 with the Ministry's objectives. The worst offender on the list is Spruce Falls Paper at Kapuskas-
30 ing, which discharged twenty-four times the daily amount of soluble organics (120 tons versus five tons in the Ministry's objectives) and more than five times the amount of sus-
40 pended solids (325 versus 65) specified by the Ministry. Reed Paper at Dryden had ratios of forty-six versus five and twenty-six versus eight.

Four of the mills listed in the table are classified as potentially dangerous to human health. Reed Paper is one of them. Six additional mills are identified as causing

"gross deterioration of the environment, due to discharge of dissolved organics and suspended solids. They include Abitibi at Iroquois Falls and Smooth Rock Falls, and Spruce Falls at Kapuskasing.

The report provides perspective on the potential economic impact of the pollution control objectives of the Ministry. The estimated cost of meeting the Ministry's pollution control objectives over a ten-year period is about \$230 million. This would be reduced by 50% by tax concessions from the federal and provincial governments. According to the report, the investment of \$11.5 million per year on pollution abatement is not likely to cause hardship, because firms can avail themselves of further tax concessions that reduce the impact of abatement costs on their profits. The report also concluded that air and water pollution abatement programmes being enacted in the United States and Scandinavia will involve long-run costs at least as great as those contemplated for Ontario: 'Hence, the pollution abatement objectives that have been established for Ontario mills will not likely put the industry at a disadvantage to these other producing areas.'

Another key table lists the estimated profits of Ontario companies from 1969 to

10
"1975. Net profit per ton over the period ranged from \$2.75 to \$36.97. Even during an acknowledged bad year (1971), the before-tax profit margins for most mills were between \$8 and \$30 per ton. These margins are well above the pollution abatement costs, which were estimated to amount to approximately \$5 per ton of product.

20
The final chapter of the report evaluates existing pollution control policies and discusses options for the future. In assessing the present approach, the authors state:

30
'Between 1968 and the present (Oct. 1976) only twelve convictions under the Ontario Water Resources Act ... had been obtained against pulp and paper companies. The fines for water pollution averaged \$812 per conviction.'

40
The Ontario Ministry of the Environment recently announced a 'new' set of pollution abatement directions to pulp and paper mills. These come under the heading of Control Orders, Program Approvals, and Requirements and Directions. If control orders, which are made under the Environmental Protection Act, are not fulfilled, it could result in fines of \$10,000 per day. One would think that finally pollution

10 "from the industry could be brought under control. The lesson of the last twenty years, however, is that nothing can be taken for granted. In the meantime, 'gross deterioration' of aquatic environments is occurring in Northern Ontario as the result of the actions of an industry which appears to think only of profitability and cost/benefit relationships in assessing its role and responsibility in maintaining a quality environment.

20 In my opinion, the Inquiry should address itself to problems of pollution from the pulp and paper industry at two levels. In the first place, it should make strong recommendations on the installation of sophisticated pollution abatement equipment in all new mills. Such
30 recommendations should logically include specifications and guidelines which provide detailed instructions on what is required to meet the standards proposed. Secondly, I think it should also make recommendations about what should be done to solve problems which are being caused by existing
40 mills, which are polluting any of the major river systems which flow across the 50th parallel and discharge into James or Hudson Bay.

While I have dealt in detail with the

10 "pulp and paper industry, I do not mean
that it is the only industry which the
Inquiry should consider. Mining and
smelting are likely to continue to loom
large in Northern Ontario. They too
have been shown to be serious polluters
of aquatic systems. They warrant con-
sideration at the same level of detail.
It is vital to the future of northern
peoples and the northern environment that
ways be found to develop and operate
primary resource industries without causing
20 'gross deterioration of the environment'
and without destruction of the renewable
resource components of it.

Thank you very much."

30 MR. LASKIN: Thank you very much, Mr.
Pimlott. We will file a copy of your brief as our next
Exhibit No. 89.

---EXHIBIT NO. 89: Submission by Douglas H.
Pimlott.

40 MR. LASKIN: Since we have a rather lengthy
schedule this evening and we have a little time this
afternoon the Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to help
us out and they were originally scheduled to make their
presentation tonight and they are going to make it now.
There is a mistake in the program. The presentation will
be made by Mr. Tarlton which is T A R L T O N and Mr.

D'Aoust.

MR. TARLTON

I would like now to introduce Mr. D'Aoust. We have basically one brief which covers all of Northern Ontario, or Northwestern Ontario also, and we are just reading the sections which pertain to Northeastern Ontario. We have two short additions afterwards on one specific information about one of 50th parallel agriculture and one between 49 and 50, which is the region of Kapuskasing, Hearst and Cochrane.

"AGRICULTURE NORTH OF THE 50TH PARALLEL"

"HISTORY

a) James Bay

The origin of agriculture in Ontario was perhaps in the area north of the 50th parallel. Apparently potatoes and cole crops (cabbage, brussel sprouts and cauliflower) were grown by people in the Hudson Bay Company as early as 1680. Also, in the area of Attawapiskat and Fort Albany on the southwest coast of James Bay, the Oblate Fathers worked to some extent with the Indian people in the growing of these same crops. It is perhaps interesting to note that in Moose Factory around 1928 there existed seven root houses for the storage of these agricultural products."

MR. D'AOUST

10 "In the early 1900's, the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad progressed through to Cobalt and then on to Matheson. By 1906 railway workers started part-time farming in the Matheson area.

20 By the mid 1910's the CNR line to Cochrane and the West was under construction. Toward the end of World War I, the Kapuskasing Experimental Farm was started by labour provided by prisoners of war. It was well established as an agricultural Experimental Farm by the early 1920's.

30 In 1916, the Great Fire which swept from Porcupine to Matheson facilitated land clearing. Enticed by advertisements large numbers of English settlers established farms between 1916 and 1920. There was also homesteading carried out by soldiers subsequent to their return from Europe after World War I. As part of the homestead policy, a homesteader was obliged to clear 15 acres of land within two years. The wood was sold as pulp. After this resource was removed many operations ceased to be considered viable and were abandoned.

40 Settlement continued during the 1920's, with the depression of the 1930's resulting in a substantial expansion of people involved

"in farming.

Agriculture essentially followed other developments into the area and was clearly used to supplement the food base of those who had come to mine the mineral and harvest the wood resources.

As a result of improved transportation facilitating efficient food flow from the South, and the better income of alternate employment in forestry or mining, agriculture started to decline. Although a decline has occurred, most communities, all just south of the 50th parallel, still maintain a small number of enthusiastic farmers. Concentrations of farmers exist around Kapuskasing, Hearst, Cochrane, Matheson and Timmins."

MR. TARLTON

"Government Services

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food provides a full extension service to Northern Ontario. Agricultural Representatives exist for each of the Districts with specialists in all fields available through these Representatives. Offices are located in Emo, Dryden, Thunder Bay, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, New Liskeard, Sudbury, and Gore Bay on Manitoulin Island).

"The Agricultural Representatives working out of Dryden and Kapuskasing have recently been in contact with some Indian peoples north of the 50th parallel. Assistance was given to people in Moose Factory, Attawapiskat and Ogoki relating to vegetable and garden crops and to a limited extent, livestock.

The Kapuskasing Experimental Farm, operational since the early 1920's employs 14 people and is mainly involved in research on beef cattle and crop production (cereals and forage grasses) in northern areas. There is also serious variety testing on grasses, legumes and a few vegetable and horticultural crops.

There is also a college and demonstration farm in New Liskeard. The Agricultural School has 75 students in its two year farm management diploma course. Subject courses are taught in two week modules to enable students to attend just for one particular subject or for many subjects over the regular school term.

The demonstration farm conducts research into beef, swine, sheep and poultry as well as some crops research on new corn, cereals and forage varieties. All such research is related to soil and climatic conditions in Northern Ontario. In addition

"a veterinary services laboratory provides diagnostic service for livestock and poultry producers in the area.

A small federal experimental farm also exists in Thunder Bay, with a staff of 3-5 doing the testing and research.

MR. D'Aoust

"Climate

Due to the proximity of the Great Lakes and James Bay, there is essentially a maritime climate during the summer. This is characterized generally by relatively cool temperatures, clouds and rain. Once the lakes freeze, however, and until the ice goes out of the lakes, there is a continental climate during the winter. This is characterized generally by cold temperatures and it says sunshine, but there must be a shortage of sunshine here.

providing
This climate/benefits to agriculture, as the relatively dry period in early spring provides an opportunity for seeding of cereal crops and field work. With the ice going out of the lakes and the return of the maritime climate, these newly planted crops and perennial forage crops thrive in the cool and relatively moist climate. However, when this period of moisture is excessive, it is a

"problem to harvest the crops, especially the cereal grains."

MR. TARLTON

"AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

Agricultural Capability

Although Canada Land Inventory Soil Capability for Agriculture maps do not exist for most of the area north of the 50th parallel, there is indication that a large tract of land north of the Kenora-Dryden area, currently in forest cover, could be developed for agricultural purposes if there was a definite need. There is also land with agricultural capability on Moose Factory Island, Fort Albany Island and around Attawapiskat.

It is interesting to note that on the basis of forage production for livestock the area can grow very good forage crops due to the amount of rain. Indeed, forage crops do much better in Northern Ontario than in the Prairie Provinces. In the past it was necessary to store some of this crop as hay to feed livestock over winter. New stored feed systems utilizing low moisture hay crop silage allows the farmers to store feed in a semi-dry state thus providing a high quality feed for winter feeding. In

"this area it is quite often difficult to store baled hay of good quality.

Future Prospects

Until economic circumstances dictate otherwise, the present level of agricultural production will maintain itself. Indeed, if energy and therefore transportation costs continue to rise, an expansion in agricultural activity might be expected near population centres due to proximity of markets.

There is a great deal of land with agricultural capability which could be developed near but still south of the 50th parallel. If any agricultural expansion is to occur in northern Ontario, this area, particularly in Northwestern Ontario, has climatic and marketing advantages over lands near the 50th parallel in Northeast Ontario and further north. It would appear that agricultural development north of the 50th parallel is very unlikely until the quite distant future.

This is the opinion of our staff people working in Northern Ontario, that the potential for some agricultural production associates with the native people settlements. There is an interest on their part, and it could well be that with timely

"assistance the initial efforts could be expanded. "

We have two short additions to the brief and we have a lot of copies of them so I will just continue with those.

POTENTIAL FOR AGRICULTURE

NORTH OF THE 50th PARALLEL IN NORTH EASTERN ONTARIO

"Agriculture has been carried out along the coast of James Bay since about 1668. The first attempts were by the Hudson Bay Company to provide winter supplies of root and Cole crops. The Oblate fathers have also done some excellent work and around 1920, kept a dairy herd at Attawapiskat. There are also reports that Moose Factory Island had up to seven root houses in 1928. Fort Albany and Kaschewan have also practiced agriculture. The potato varieties Early Rose and Waba were developed for this region.

Recently, interest has been shown by the Indians at Attawapiskat (Atik Corporation) and by the Indian band on Moose Factory Island. Kaschewan day school also requested and were supplied with soil analysis information concerning various horticultural crops as a

"result of their submission of a soil sample.

The Indian band at Attawapiskat built a greenhouse supplied by the I.O.D.E. in 1975.

The land sites used for agriculture in the James Bay lowlands both historically and at present have been very specific.

The area is very low lying with little change in the topography except for a series of raised beaches located at previous shorelines of James Bay. The area as a whole has extremely poor drainage and undesirable soil types (muskeg). However, river islands and river banks in the area often have very good quality alluvial soil and a much improved micro climate because of the warming effect of the surrounding water. Many horticultural crops can be grown most successfully making use of the very long summer days and the virtual absence of many of the diseases which cause problems further South. A greenhouse would be especially valuable, not for winter long production, but for starting frost sensitive plants in the spring before the ice has gone off the bay.

Financial inputs should take into

"account the high cost of importing bulky crops (eg. potatoes) from outside the region. Local production of potato by-products (eg. potato chips) could be considered too, depending on the cost of such a processing industry.

The social implications of any agricultural production and processing industries would also have to be considered as well as the cost benefit structure."

We have another short addition which is the potential between the 49th and the 50th parallel.

"Agricultural Potential in the area of the Lands directorate maps, Kapuskasing 42G and Cochrane 42H. (49th parallel to 50th parallel N.E. Ontario)

The area has perhaps 250,000 acres of good quality land (Class 3C) within reasonable access to existing services. Much of this land which was once cleared has reverted into scrub bush although its capability is as high as the land which is farmed intensively. Most of this land is reserved for Agricultural use under the report on land use planning in the Kapuskasing management unit.

There are also about two million acres of land suitable for agriculture

10 "lying about 20 miles South of Highway 11 or following the rivers in the Cochrane area. This land which has the highest agricultural capability is also the most suitable for silviculture. It is at present the cutting area for various lumber and paper mill companies.

20 The agricultural economy of Cochrane North is based on providing the local market with fluid milk. Some is also shipped to Timmins. There are at present 16 milk producers in the region. Some of which are quite large, with efficient operations.

30 Beef production is also carried out. This has traditionally been with the cow calf enterprise which has provided little cash flow and accounts for the very high percentage of beef farmers who are required to obtain additional off-farm income.

40 Developments for the future would include fattening up the cattle to market weight on forages or conserved forage products and the marketing of this livestock in the local area. The new abattoir in Cochrane will facilitate this.

There are also four egg producers who produce eggs for the local market. They use Western Canada or Southern Ontario grain

10 "supplies. Several cash croppers in the region produce table potatoes, seed potatoes, strawberries and turf. There is a potential for more grain production (barley). With early planting, yields can be extremely good.

20 The experimental farm at Kapuskasing is developing both crop and animal technology relevant to agricultural production on the soils and with the climate pertaining to the great clay belt.

30 It has been demonstrated that with adequate fertility, excellent crops of both graminaceous and leguminous forages and spring grains can be grown. Harvesting techniques, especially silage making and the acid treatment of grain, have been developed to conserve low cost high quality feed.

40 Research on beef cattle will continue to demonstrate the economic value of raising one's animals all the way to slaughter weight using locally produced feedstuffs.

A considerable amount of related research is being carried out on mineral balance, breeding systems, pasture use etc.

Research is also to be carried out with tile drainage on one of the wetter soil

"types found in the area. Soil types are quite variable in the region, so much advice is tailored to suit the soil type in question.

10 It can be seen that there is a land base, which with known technology, can produce an abundance of agricultural products. The economic situation in the beef industry and the slow growth of a fluid market for milk are detrimental factors.

20 The acreage of land used for agriculture has been expanding since 1971 and agriculture could and should become a viable secondary industry in Northern Ontario."

(Translation of briefs by Mr. D'Aoust)

30 MR. D'AOUST

40 Commissioner Hartt, I am pleased to inform you that the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food has offered services in both English and French for over twenty years in Northern Ontario. Thank you very much, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you Mr. D'Aoust and also, for your own benefit Mr. D'Aoust, I did understand your French translation.

MR. LASKIN: Could we enter your brief as

Exhibit No. 90.

---EXHIBIT NO. 90:

Submission by Mr. Tarlton
and Mr. D'Aoust.

---Dinner Adjournment.

---On resuming at 7:30 p.m.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to our evening session of the initial meeting of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment here in Timmins. My name is Gaylord Watkins and I am counsel to the Commission. I'm sure you know Commissioner Hartt, who is sitting in front of you. This evening we have a number of scheduled submissions and also time afterwards for what we call open participation, opportunities for individuals who wish to present their views. For those of you who were not here this afternoon I might say that just outside the entrance door to the meeting room, you will find some information kits, copies of the terms of reference of the Commission and if you have not seen them already, you might wish to read them. To begin with this evening we have a presentation on behalf of Onakawana Development Limited, a company that I'm sure many of the people in this area are quite familiar with. Making that presentation will be Mr. O. Wolff, who is Vice-President of the Marketing and Developing of that company. Mr. Wolff, please.

MR. O. WOLFF

Good evening Mr. Commissioner. May I introduce a gentleman with me tonight, Mr. Duncan Edwards, who is Project Manager for Onakawana Development Limited and who has the responsibility for the day by day development of this project. As other speakers have already indicated, we are most grateful to you, Mr. Commissioner, for the opportunity to tell you a little about this new potential coal development in Northern Ontario.

"The history of the discovery of the lignite deposit in Northern Ontario and the numerous attempts to develop it commercially are too well known to require repetition here. They are summarized in the attached information package prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources which is appended as Appendix 1. The time now appears opportune, Mr. Commissioner, to proceed with the development on a major scale to supplement energy forms from other sources. At the present moment, the Province of Ontario is dependent upon coals imported from the United States and soon from Western Canada and oil and gas from Alberta and off-shore sources. Aside from locally generated hydro power, uranium is the only major indigenous energy source of the Province.

Despite recent conservation measures, the energy demand in Ontario continues to

"rise and even the most conservative projections indicate the need for increasing power generation to meet increasing energy requirements. To this end, the Onakawana lignite deposit, comprising 190 million tons of low grade lignite with an average heating value of approximately 5,000 BTU/lb., can satisfy in a very significant way, some of the forecasted needs for power and energy.

The lignite field is amenable to extraction by what we call surface mining methods known as the 'turnover' system. Two seams were originally deposited in lower Cretaceous geological times. The upper seam was subsequently eroded in places by the Pleistocene period ice advances and the limits of the field are quite well delineated by the complete erosion of both lignite seams. The depth to the coal varies from 50' to 140' and the seam thicknesses average 17' each, with an interval between seams of 6' to 20' in those areas where the upper seam is present.

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

There are two ways in which the Onakawana lignite deposit can be developed:

1. To supply lignite to a mine-mouth

"thermal power generating station from which the power could be distributed via the Ontario Hydro distribution grid. Current studies indicate that a power generating station having a capacity of 1,360 megawatts operating at a constant load factor of 40% over a thirty year period, might be suitable. Or, a 1,020 megawatt station operating at a declining capacity factor from 70% to 30% over the same period of time, could be served by this deposit. In either case, the lignite requirement would average about 5 million tons per year and would leave about 40 million tons of reserves untouched at the end of the thirty year period.

2. Alternatively, the lignite deposit could be developed to serve industrial and local power needs, principally in Northern Ontario. Mining and metallurgical operations and pulp and paper mills would be the logical markets. An initial mining rate of about 1 million tons per year can be visualized, increasing thereafter as the markets grew and as new industries were attracted to such an energy source. Small autonomous power and steam plants serving local areas and local needs would probably spring from such a development. On-site

"upgrading of the low grade Onakawana lignite to increase its heating value, to reduce its moisture content and to put it in a suitable shipping form would probably be required. We now have underway a research program to determine how this may be economically accomplished.

To bring either of these development possibilities into perspective, each ton of Onakawana lignite is the equivalent of 10 thousand cubic feet of gas or 56 gallons of fuel oil. Each acre of the Onakawana deposit contains 15 thousand tons of lignite or the equivalent of 150 million cubic feet of gas, or 840 thousand gallons of fuel oil. At the maximum mining rate of 5 million tons annually, only 330 acres of land will be processed each year. This will replace the need to import over 2 million tons of bituminous coal or 50 billion cubic feet of gas, or nearly 280 million gallons of oil each year.

In terms of replacing coal imports alone, the full utilization of this indigenous resource will save Ontario about \$2 billion in foreign exchange during its lifetime.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS

The social and economic benefits of

"such development for Ontario's Northland and, in fact, for Ontario as a whole, can be measured in equally impressive terms. The mine development alone will cost well over \$100 million. During its three year construction and pre-production period, an average of 300 persons will be employed with an annual payroll of over \$6 million. The building of a construction camp site, permanent quarters for operating crew; the construction of railway sidings, roads, drainage systems, service lines; the pre-stripping of overburden to expose the coal seams and the erection of major pieces of equipment on site, will require crews of trained tradesmen and construction labour. With subsequent operations, a total of 200 persons will be required to mine and process the coal on a round-the-clock basis. These personnel will be heavy equipment operators and mechanical and electrical tradesmen trained on the job. Annual payroll for each of the full thirty years of the mining operation will amount to over \$5 million.

If a major power plant were to be located adjacent to the mine, additional capital expenditures exceeding \$1 billion would be required; a construction crew of up to 2,000 would be employed for the five year construction period, many of whom could be local residents; and a

"permanent staff of 150 people, with an annual payroll in excess of \$4 million would be needed during the following thirty year operating period.

10 In short, Mr. Commissioner, a combined mine and power plant development at Onakawana would create a three to five year wave of prosperity during construction, yielding to the Northern Ontario economy in wages and salaries an estimated \$100 million in that period. Stresses on exist-
20 ing communities would be minimal during this period due to the location of the required construction camps at the project site. Thereafter, steady employment for 350 people with yearly incomes aggregating over \$9 million will be realized. Addit-
30 ionally, both during construction and the operating period, local communities will benefit from the on-going purchase of materials and supplies and services that are available in the local community. Studies in Western Canada have shown that for every job created in a surface mining operation, an additional 4.5 spin-off
40 jobs are established in the provision of supplies and services.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE PEOPLES

As has been the practice in other coal

10 "mining areas, Onakawana Development Limited would actively encourage the employment of local residents so as to maximize the economic benefit of such a development in nearby communities and to provide a stable, more comfortable way of life.

20 This should provide a unique opportunity for the native peoples in the Moosonee to Cochrane region to participate fully in the development of a new resource base, to acquire new skills, to stabilize family incomes and to enrich their lives by blending tradiational cultures and modes of living with a modern enterprise. Onakawana Development Limited is familiar with the innovative studies undertaken by the Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology at Thunder Bay on the training of native employees and supervisors and 30 the use of cultural awareness seminars for the Pickle Lake Development Project. Relying on these and similar experiences, we would encourage the cooperation and participation of native groups and leaders in the design and undertaking of hiring, training and 40 employee relations programs which would optimize the use of native peoples. While such programs would not be operative for several years, the management of this company is quite willing to meet with the Treaty 9 Grand Council officials and local

10 "band chiefs and councils at any time to develop plans for future action. In fact, on at least two occasions, Mr. Commissioner, we have offered to meet with the Treaty 9 Grand Council to provide details of the Onakawana project and to seek their assistance. Hopefully, such a meeting, or such a series of meetings, can be arranged at the conclusion of your hearings.

20 Classroom instruction for equipment operators would be provided for instance at the James Bay Education Centre in Moosonee to assist in qualifying local residents for permanent employment. This would be supplemented by on-the-job training, using the actual mine equipment, to upgrade skills and pave the way for long-term career promotion.

30 It is not the intent to create a new townsite at Onakawana. Not only are the terrain and location unsuitable for such a townsite, but this would tend to disrupt already established communities. Rather, workers will be transported by the Company from their existing communities to work a 4 or 3 day period at the mine and transported home again for their 3 or 4 day break. At Onakawana, there will be created a dormitory centre complete with a comfortable lodging accommodation, a clean modern dining room, a commissariat and recreational facilities such

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10 "as a movie auditorium and athletic areas. It is hoped that the employees themselves will initiate cultural, social and recreational programs at the dormitory centre to supplement and complement their own home community living.

ENVIRONMENT

20 It is generally agreed that the area which will be mined at Onakawana is not 'sensitive' environmentally. In specific terms, this means that it is covered with water-logged muskeg and has very little tree growth, except for the better drained areas adjacent to rivers. The landscape is very low and flat and waterfowl, fish and animal life are sparse. Fundamentally, Mr. Commissioner, anything that improves drainage and replaces the top layer of muskeg with more fertile soil or till would improve the growing conditions and enhance wildlife habitat. In essence, that is what strip mining the overburden, followed by proper reclamation, would do. Mining operations will be planned so that pre-drained muskeg is stripped first. The glacial tills, clays and gravel overlying the coal seams will then be stripped and placed in the pits from previously mined areas. These are referred to as 'spoil piles'. Subsequent levelling, mixing of dry muskeg on top of the spoil piles,

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10 "contouring and revegetation will produce a reclaimed land profile with specific drainage patterns as shown in the attached schematic drawing and which we have attached as Appendix 2. In short, a much improved recreational area and wildlife refuge would be created than now exists at Onakawana.

20 Earlier, it was pointed out that at a maximum mining rate of 5 million tons per year, only 330 acres of land would be disturbed by mining operations in each year. Current practice among responsible Canadian coal mining companies is to follow as closely as possible behind the mining operation with reclamation measures - generally not more than 2 or 3 spoil piles behind the pit being mined - this is done so as to deploy equipment efficiently and reduce reclamation costs.

30 Thus, in actual practice, less than 50% of the 330 annual acres would be in the disturbed spoil pile condition at any one time. The balance of the mined out area would be in various stages of restoration, ranging from freshly levelled and contoured land adjacent to the working pit to fully revegetated and restored land in areas that had been mined three to five years earlier.

40 To relate the size of the Onakawana mining area to the vastness of Northern

10 "Ontario, it is perhaps well to keep in mind
that the region north of the 50th parallel
comprises about 214,000 square miles. The
Onakawana mining permit covers 12,600 acres
or 20 square miles - less than one one-
hundredths of one per cent of the territory
proscribed by this Commission's mandate.
Again, to bring into focus the environmental
importance of the Onakawana development, it is
our understanding that man-made fires destroy
more of Ontario's Northland in one year than
the coal mining operation will touch, let
20 alone improve, in its full 30 year life.

30 Nonetheless, while the mining area is
small and environmental concerns are minimal,
Onakawana Development Limited recognizes full
well the need to establish standards, pro-
cedures and monitoring mechanisms which will
ensure the preservation - and possible improve-
ment - of the environmental status quo.
Through our parent company, Manalta Coal Ltd.,
and in Appendix 3 there is attached a resume
of this company Onakawana Development Limited
and its parent, Manalta Coal, through when
40 its six coal mining operations in six locations
in Western Canada, we have developed a singular
expertise in strip mining reclamation and some
of our mines are now considered to be 'show
pieces' of advanced reclamation techniques....
for instance, excellent grain crops from re-
claimed land, deer and wild fowl breeding and

10 "feeding grounds where they did not exist
before, and new recreational areas with fish-
filled ponds and lakes. These positive
results did not come by accident but by
deliberately planned and executed reclamat-
ion programs including: soil and overburden
mapping to optimize revegetation potential;
designed control of mine surface waters and
erosion; revegetation and reforestation
programs based on test plot plantings and
landscape planning. Land restoration is
20 now part and parcel of modern coal surface
mining.

30 An important overview of the
environmental aspects of the area was made
in 1973 by Task Force Onakawana, a multi-
disciplined group of professionals, under
government sponsorship and direction. The
details of this Task Force mandate and some
of its findings are found in Appendix 1.
The Task Force identified key issues and
made specific recommendations regarding
environmental matters. This permitted
Onakawana Development Limited to make a
40 preliminary assessment of the probabilities
of dealing with these environmental aspects
technically and economically so as not to
destroy the incentive to proceed with the
project. We concluded that the questions
and recommendations contained in the
Onakawana Task Force Study could be dealt

"with satisfactorily and the project could proceed.

We believe that there are ample safeguards to the environment in present law, legislation and practice. As has been publicly documented, under the terms of the mining lease which you will find in Appendix 4, Onakawana Development Limited is subject to the Mining Act, The Forest Fires Prevention Act, The Ontario Water Resources Act, The Environmental Protection Act, The Beach Protection Act and The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. Recently, the Company agreed with the combined Ministries of Natural Resources, Environment, Northern Affairs and the Secretariat for Resources Development to be designated under the Environmental Assessment Act, which Act requires an approved pre-development assessment report of all environmental matters. In addition, the Company is required, under the terms of the lease, to submit development and reclamation plans for the project for the approval of the various Ministries concerned. Finally, the Company is required to post a reclamation bond sufficient to complete unfinished reclamation in the event of termination of the lease.

However, I don't think there should be any misunderstanding - the cost of environmental

"studies and reclamation work is high. If pre-development study costs are exorbitant or are too nebulous to measure, the developer will not undertake the project. If he does go ahead, those costs will ultimately be passed on to the customer. In the case of Onakawana, this will be reflected in the higher costs of coal, or steam, or electric power.

This summer alone, Onakawana Development Limited spent \$400,000 on a geotechnical and hydrogeological drilling program at the site, designed specifically to take sub-surface soil and water samples and water flow measurements to be used as base and design data for mine and drainage planning and reclamation procedures.

The further environmental investigations arising out of the Onakawana Task Force Study were estimated to cost \$360,000 in 1975, and maybe higher today. Ongoing reclamation can cost up to \$5,000 per acre which will add about \$1-1/2 million to the cost of coal each year. For land which has little value to man today, that is an expensive price to pay merely to restore it to its present condition. Fortunately, at Onakawana, there is a confident possibility that after reclamation, the area will have measurable increase in value as a recreation area for man and a productive

"habitat for wildlife."

And now, sir, a few comments on Northern Development.

"GENERAL COMMENTS ON NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT"

There are a number of variables which a developer faces in reaching a decision to undertake a major project. Those for which he can measure the risks involved, and which may be partially within his control are capital and operating costs, projected profitability, construction scheduling, engineering and timing. Those over which he has absolutely no control, nor measurability, are public reaction and government decision - and the cost and time associated with them. Uncertainty is the implacable foe of business decision.

No responsible coal mining company today objects to pre-established standards or conditions - at least they are measurable in terms of risk or project economic viability. The coal mining industry, however, cannot live with shifting or indefinite standards or conditions changing the rules of the game after the match is in progress, or equally disturbing, prolonged indecision on the rules before the match can begin.

10 "To be specific, sir, Onakawana
Limited shall comply fully with the
Environmental Assessment Act - it is
prepared to present an assessment report,
to appear before public hearings to make
known its responsibility and its plans,
all within a reasonable time frame. But
a constant 'recycling' or repetition of
the process prior to approval would
present severe obstacles to the decision
to proceed with this project. This
20 happens in other provinces where approvals
are withheld while yet another environmental
study, and another, is undertaken and while
various agencies must be satisfied individual-
ly of the merits of the project.

30 For a project in the Northland,
whose economic and social benefits to the
existing communities may be far more pro-
nounced than comparable projects in south-
ern regions, we do respectfully suggest, sir,
that the environmental approval process be
as decisive and expeditious as possible.
A single government agency, a single, well-
40 established procedure, and one jurisdiction
for submissions, reports and hearings and
approvals would be of great benefit.
Approvals to proceed with attached conditions
which can be monitored by existing legislation,
would also accelerate that final decision-
making process. All of which is very

"respectfully submitted, Mr. Commissioner,
by Onakawana Development Limited."

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MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much, Mr. Wolff. I think I should mention now that I believe you have brought with you a film about the Onakawana Project that was made for your company and I might say, ladies and gentlemen, that it will be an opportunity, after this film and when the hearings are completed, if anybody wishes to stay and see it, please let us know and we will set it up. I have perhaps one question, Mr. Wolff, concerning the Onakawana Project. You have mentioned that this project was going to be subject to the Environmental Assessment Act and the Assessment Procedures under that Act, I guess in the same way that the Reed Project has been subjected to that process. You have also mentioned that you are hopeful that this is going to occur within a reasonable time frame. What is that reasonable time frame in your opinion at this point, so that Onakawana's objective in developing this lignite project could proceed?

40
MR. WOLFF: My understanding is that some guidelines for the Environmental Assessment Report may be designed in the next few months and hopefully in the year thereafter we could satisfy the requirements of that Act and then move on to public hearings, if that is required.

MR. WATKINS: So that you anticipate that perhaps in a maximum of 18 months Onakawana would be in a position of having a scrutiny by the Environmental Assessment Board?

A. Yes, so long as the program can be

recycled.

MR. WATKINS: One further question. Has Onakawana considered the possibility of allocating a certain percentage of jobs in its work force to people who live in the region?

A. Up to 100% if they qualify and can be trained; aside from technical and supervisory staff, we would hope that we could draw as fully as possible on local residents.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, I have no further questions.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Wolff and Mr. Edwards.

MR. WATKINS: May I file a copy of Onakawana Development Limited's submission as Exhibit No. 91.

---EXHIBIT NO. 91: Submission by Onakawana
Development Limited.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, our next presentation this evening is by Project North and I believe the presentation will be made by Karmel Taylor-McCullum.

MISS TAYLOR McCULLUM

10 "Mr. Justice Hartt, the seven churches participating in Project North would like to thank you for this opportunity of appearing before you to express our concerns about the ethical issues involved in the development of Northern Ontario.

20 We are particularly pleased to have with us representatives of our churches who have close connections with the North and with the Cree and Ojibway people of the Grand Council of Treaty Nine and I would like to take a moment if I may. We have Ross Nigh, who is the Chairman of the Board of the Mennonite Central Committee of Canada, we have Pastor Johnson of Eastern Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church; Bishop Landriault of Timmins, 30 The Roman Catholic Bishop of Timmins and Archbishop James Watt, Bishop of Moosonee and sitting beside me is Doctor Peter Hammel of the National Office of the Anglican Church of Canada.

40 The subject of your inquiry, namely to determine the effects on the environment of major resource development enterprises north of the 50th parallel; to investigate the feasibility of alternative uses of natural resources; and to suggest to the Government of Ontario way and means of

"assessing and deciding on environmental aspects of these development projects, is extremely wide.

10 We are thankful that in your initial comments about this inquiry you appear to interpret your mandate as widely as possible within the Public Inquiries Act of Ontario, 1971. We are especially concerned that 'the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence man and the life of man or a community' are directed towards the concerns of the Nishnawbe-Aski (the People and the Land).

20
30 As you know, Mr. Commissioner, most of our churches here today have had a long history of activity with the Native people of Northern Ontario. Through the work of Project North and other activities, churches are acting in solidarity or in support of the people of Treaty Nine in their attempts to achieve, as their Nishnawbe-Aski Declaration states, 'spiritual, cultural, social and economic independence, within Canada'.

40 While we appreciate the opportunity to bring before you the concerns of the Christian community in the Province of Ontario and, indeed of all Canada, we must also note some of our misgivings about the process your inquiry has just begun.

10 "We believe that, unless the most stringent safeguards are built into your preliminary rulings, the integrity of your inquiry could be severely compromised as government and industry continue to develop and implement plans for the resources of the North with little or no reference to this Royal Commission. This must not be allowed to happen.

20 We are also concerned at attempts to isolate the North from the South. This should be rejected since the issues, as we see them, are not North versus South. Rather, there are many southerners who fully support the aspirations of the Native people and deeply question the unplanned 'boom and bust' policies of existing Northern development. Moreover, large
30 scale industrial projects in the North can have considerable social and economic impact on people in the South.

40 To date, it seems to us, there has been confusion over the mandate of your inquiry and where it fits into the bureaucratic and administrative processes of the Government of Ontario. We feel there must be the widest possible latitude in sharing and developing the research, studies and policies of industry and government with Native, church and public interest groups before

10 "your inquiry begins the next stage of its
hearings. Basic information gathered at
all your hearings we feel should be
disseminated to all groups concerned both
in the North and South, and there should
be concerted effort on the part of both
Commission and staff to keep lines of
communication open.

20 In the many hours of discussions
during extended visits that our staff and
team members have spent in the North and
with Native people, the one element that
emerges again and again is the need for
time to develop new and innovative
structures and policies for the North that
will allow for the greater development of
people and less reliance on the rapid
extraction and depletion of non-renewable
30 resources.

40 For these reasons, Mr. Commissioner,
we have consistently stressed the need for a
moratorium on all major resource development
in the north until certain conditions are
met. It is essential that sufficient time
be taken to work out the various problems
concerning the future of Northern Ontario.
In this context, we wish to initiate our
involvement in this process by:

a) clarifying the mission of the church;

- "b) outlining the churches' programme of action in Northern development;
- c) proposing some specific recommendations for the preliminary inquiry.

THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH

It is important for us to clarify the reasons why our churches have become involved at all in these issues and why, after two years of arduous work in Northern development, these institutions have re-affirmed by their national bodies their continuation of that involvement.

For Christians, the Gospel proclaims that God's sovereignty includes all the realms of life. Nothing that is of concern to human life lies outside the real mission of the church. It is the love of God in Christ for man that is the cornerstone of the church's commitment to social action, which means its involvement in the social, economic, cultural and political affairs of our times.

As Christians we stand in the tradition of the prophets of Israel where it was understood that people came to know God by seeking justice for the disinherited, the poor and the oppressed. This is the same

10 "spirit that filled Jesus of Nazareth when He
announced that he came to bring 'good news to
the poor' and 'liberty to the captives'.
The God of history, therefore, reveals him-
self in the struggles for justice going on
and liberation among people in the world,
the very things the Cree and Ojibway are
asking for in the Declaration of Nishnawbe-
Aski. It is for these reasons that we are
called to stand and act in solidarity with
the Native peoples and others engaged in
the struggles for justice in Canada today.

20 As Christians we also stand in the
tradition of the Scriptures where God is
understood to be the Lord of Creation --
the Creator. To be certain, the Gospel
teaches us the resources of the Earth are
to be developed for the basic needs of
30 people. But there are limits to the
resources in God's creation. Nor are these
resources to be exploited to enrich a small
minority. The Lord of Creation calls us
to a life of caring, sharing and sparing
these finite resources. For these reasons,
it is absolutely imperative that government
and industry guarantee a far more responsible
40 stewardship in the development of the North's
resources.

The Gospel, therefore, provides the
basic criteria by which we may judge the

10 "dominant social, economic and political
structures of our times and their impact
on the lives of people. The proposed
Polar Gas Pipeline and the Reed Paper
development in Northwestern Ontario are
among the largest industrial development
projects in the history of this province.
Along with hydro proposals, the Onakawana
coal project, uranium mining and many other
plans, the building of these projects will
have enormous social consequences for the
Native people of the North, as well as
20 the non-Native population and the people
in the South. The shocking announcements
in recent months of the massive layoffs of
workers in Sudbury, Thompson and Rouyn-
Noranda are a sad testimony of the
fragility of life based on resource
extraction alone.

30 In the tradition of the Gospel,
therefore, we feel compelled to raise serious
moral questions about all of the proposed
projects within your mandate.

40 In doing so we do not claim technical
expertise in all aspects of resource extract-
ion. Insofar as we claim any expertise,
it has more to do with the ethics of develop-
ment. Our research has probed several basic
moral questions: Who really makes decisions
on the development of resources. What kind of

10 "development model is being employed? What
are the social costs for people affected
by resource development projects? Who
really benefits from the development of
these resources? Who really pays for the
economic costs of these projects? What
alternative models of resource development
are possible?

20 Mr. Justice Hartt, we feel strongly
that your inquiry must address and find
answers to these fundamental moral questions,
for in the long run, your recommendations to
government must be based on a moral appraisal
of the kind of development that has taken
place north of 50 and what will occur in the
foreseeable future.

30 THE CHURCHES PROGRAMME OF ACTION IN NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

In recent years, the participating
churches, on the basis of research and exper-
iences concerning Northern development have
developed important policy statements.
These statements have been reaffirmed by
our member churches in various ways, approp-
40 riate to the policy of each denomination.

When the churches were preparing
their policy statements, they realized that
brave words would have to be followed by
concrete actions. So in September, 1975,

10 "Project North was launched as an inter-church initiative regarding Native peoples' rights and Northern Development. The project was actively administered by national church staff persons from each of the participating churches and is accountable to the appropriate decision-making bodies within those churches.

The Project North was organized around two major objectives:

- 20 (1) Supporting the creative activities of Native peoples engaged in the struggle for justice in the North especially with respect to the settlement and implementation of land claims and the development of their self-determination;
- 30 (2) Challenging the various church constituencies in Southern parts of Canada to become involved in action on the ethical issues of Northern development.

40 Coalitions of church and public interest groups have been organized in the South around these moral and ethical issues, which are presently active in a variety of centres across Canada, including Southern Ontario cities and towns.

10 "Mr. Commissioner, we are appending
to this statement a brief description of
the churches' call for a moratorium on
Northern development, for the fullest
possible discussion of the implications of
the existing policies -- or lack of them --
in the North. In Appendix A lies the
fundamental philosophy behind the suggestions
we make to you in this preliminary present-
ation for we expect to be meeting with you
again.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

30 We are convinced that your inquiry
is a process and the process must be con-
sidered at least as important as the final
report and recommendations that you are
required to present to the Government of
Ontario. For this reason, we believe the
rulings you will make following these pre-
liminary meetings are of the utmost import-
ance and, indeed, will determine whether
or not the Native people and other concerned
citizens should continue to participate
40 in your Royal Commission.

COMMUNITY HEARINGS

It seems imperative then that you give
top priority to the Northern Community
Hearings and make an undertaking to bring

10 "your inquiry to every Native community north of the 50th parallel. Only by travelling to these communities -- and we concede it will be an expensive and difficult task -- and listening to the people in their own language and in their own way, will you learn of the Cree and Ojibway and how they view the future of their land.

20 It would be grossly unfair to try and achieve this understanding by visiting a 'selected representation of communities' because each is different, each has a story to tell. To avoid that would be undemocratic by any criteria but particularly by the criteria of consensus so important to the Native culture. Furthermore, we believe that all concerned groups should have an opportunity to participate and, therefore, urge you to include non-native communities in your inquiry.

30 FORMAL HEARINGS

40 The Grand Council of Treaty Nine has recommended, we understand, that community hearings and formal hearings be held concurrently, that is by adjourning formal sessions from time-to-time to conduct community meetings so that answers to testimony in the more technical aspects of your inquiry can be heard in the Native communities.

10 "It is important that your staff schedule these meetings with the greatest sensitivity to community awareness, seasonal activities, weather conditions and preparation. We agree with the suggestions of Treaty Nine evidence that a committee be established with heavy Native representation to advise you on the appropriateness of your community visitations.

20 Your formal hearings, we believe, should also be held in the North in order that all concerned groups who live north of the 50th parallel be able to participate effectively. Perhaps Timmins and Thunder Bay, although technically south of 50, would be acceptable locations. We would recommend, based on our participation in the MacKenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline Inquiry, that an adversary approach be employed in these
30 hearings with formal rules of procedure which would, of course, be suspended by yourself during Northern and Southern community hearings. In this way, participants have the right to call witnesses and present evidence and to examine and cross-examine the evidence called by other participants. No one should
40 be allowed in the formal hearings to present evidence in a manner which cannot be cross-examined. Panels or individuals could be called, and evidence should be under oath.

"SOUTHERN HEARINGS

10 It is our contention, already referred to in this statement, that it is vital that people in Southern Ontario be given ample opportunity to express their opinions on the impact that Northern development could have on their lives. This opportunity must be made after the formal hearings are held in the north so that Southern witnesses can comment on the evidence. It is important that North-South, no matter how different
20 culturally, economically, politically and socially, must be seen as a whole and that false divisions not be allowed to influence your inquiry. We believe we can assure you, sir, that there will be sufficient interest in Southern centres to make your time worth while.

INTEGRITY OF THE INQUIRY

40 Project North is concerned that your wide-ranging mandate not be diminished in any way and we wish to state that we support fully the integrity of your Royal Commission. There should not be any attempts by government to develop policies or initiate other hearings of whatever variety -- bureaucratic task forces, mini-inquiries, boards, regulatory hearings or whatever -- that would confuse potential participants in your Royal

10 "Commission into thinking they were taking
part in the future planning of Northern
development. We urge you, as strongly as
we can, to preserve at all costs the
integrity of your inquiry from any undermin-
ing, intentional or otherwise, by the admin-
20 istration of this province or this country.
It would be a devastating blow to the Native
people -- and to all people of Ontario --
if government were allowed to continue to
develop policies and award certificates and
permits of development in Northern Ontario
while your inquiry is in progress. Indeed,
it would effectively undermine the entire
inquiry. Furthermore, from time-to-time,
30 Royal Commissions are faced with bureaucratic
and political decisions which could weaken
their inquiry. It is important that such
Commissions act swiftly in each case to pre-
vent this. We urge you to state in your
preliminary rulings that you will not tolerate
any interference in any way with your Royal
Commission, particularly from the government
which established this inquiry.

40 PUBLIC INTEREST FUNDING

It is our understanding of your mandate
that you are empowered, within the constraints
of your budget, to fund independent research
by Native, community, environmental and other
public interest groups for the purpose of

10 "submitting evidence before the Royal
Commission. We recommend that you do this
in such a way as to allow the maximum free-
dom for each legitimate group, rather than
forcing the formation of artificial coalitions
simply for the purposes of acquiring fin-
ancing. Further, we urge you to remember
that corporations and governments at all
levels have access to funds which Native,
church, environmental, public interest and
other non-profit groups do not. If your
20 inquiry is to hear from all sectors, then
it must consider carefully how it allocates
funding and perhaps again establish a
committee from the non-industry, non-
governmental sector to advise in such allocat-
ion of monies.

30 CONTENT OF THE INQUIRY

40 While your mandate clearly empowers
you to examine all aspects of Northern
development, we are concerned that your
Commission 'will not be making specific
decisions on projects north of the 50th
parallel'. We believe, however, there are
a number of projects which should be care-
fully studied by your inquiry, including:
the Polar Gas pipeline, the Reed Paper pro-
ject, the Ontario Hydro Development, and
the Onakawana Coal project, Lake Power project.
We sincerely hope that your Commission will

"study these projects with a view to making specific recommendations to the Government of Ontario.

As we stated at the beginning of this section, the basis for our recommendations to you comes from our experiences with the Berger and Lysyk inquiries, the National Energy Board hearings and our fundamental belief that time is of the essence and therefore a moratorium on all large-scale Northern development projects while your inquiry is in process is essential.

Finally, in terms of content, we believe you must take seriously the evidence of the Native peoples about their values and their way-of-life.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, Mr. Justice Hartt, we support the Grand Council of Treaty Nine and its 20,000 or more people in their struggle for justice in this crucial moment in their history. Indeed, it would be a denial of our faith in the Lord of History to simply stand back and allow the dominant economic forces of our time to shape the destiny of the Cree and Ojibway people, or any people. Time is essential for them to secure an adequate measure of control over

"their future development as a people in this country and this province.

We believe the Native people of Treaty Nine and Treaty Three are giving a message to their fellow-Canadians. The core of that message is that we re-arrange the priorities and values of our industrial system.

'In the final analysis,' as the 1975 Roman Catholic Labour Day Message reminded us, 'what is required is nothing less or more than fundamental social change. Until we as a society begin to change our own lifestyles based on wealth and comfort, until we begin to change the profit-oriented priorities of our industrial system, we will continue to place exorbitant demands on the limited supplies of resources in the North and end up exploiting the people of the North in order to get those resources.'

Thank you, Mr. Commissioner."

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much. I have one brief question. You mentioned there is a need to have a moratorium on development as such in the north of Ontario during the life of this Commission. You also mention on page 11 some comments under the sub-title, Integrity of the Inquiry, that government should not develop policies or initiate other hearings of any kind

really during the life of this Commission. Would that include hearings for example, by the Environmental Assessment Board on a specific project.

MISS TAYLOR-MCCULLUM: It is my understanding that part of the mandate of the inquiry is to review the whole environmental process and it would seem important then that these other processes not be allowed to continue until that takes place.

MR. WATKINS: Then thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: Miss McCullum, you have raised some very serious and fundamental issues and I assure you I will give them very careful consideration before anything is said in the forthcoming interim report. I wish also to say that I'm deeply honoured by the presence here this evening of the people who have come in support of the representations of Project North.

MR. WATKINS: Could we enter this exhibit as No. 92 please.

---EXHIBIT NO. 92:

Submission by Project North
by Miss Taylor-McCullum.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, the next presentation will be made by Mr. Jim Foulds and Mrs. Marion Bryden of the Ontario New Democratic Party.

MR. JIM FOULDS

10 Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, first
of all I would like to make it clear that Mrs. Bryden and
myself are making the presentation on behalf of the entire
Caucus of the Ontario New Democratic Party. Mrs. Bryden
is the Environment Spokesman for our Party and has spent
approximately half her life in the Prairies and half in
Metropolitan Toronto. I am the Natural Resources Spokesman
for the Party and I have lived my entire life in Northern
Ontario, aside from my sojourn in Queen's Park for the last
20 six years, and it is interesting to note in that respect
that my home town was almost a thousand miles away from
Queen's Park and it is almost equally distant from Timmins,
the location of this hearing tonight.

30 "The task facing the Hartt Royal
Commission on the Northern Environment is
perhaps the most difficult and complex task
to face a public body for many years. The
appointment of the inquiry signified a last-
ditch response by government to the wide
criticism which its memorandum of under-
standing with Reed Paper Co. Ltd. provoked.
The memorandum of agreement, which allowed -
40 under certain circumstances - for the logging
of 19,000 square miles in Northwestern Ontario,
was made without public consultation, and with-
out recognition of either the disastrous state
of the province's forest management policy,
the abysmal record of Reed Paper in the field
of pollution control, or the devastating

"effects such a project would have on native people living within the cutting area.

10 The willingness of the government to give away our last remaining first growth forest - to grasp at any form of development for development's sake without regard to the long term social, cultural and economic impacts - is symptomatic of the lack of planning that has for so long characterized development in Northern Ontario. In the absence of an economic policy for the North the government has put
20 itself in the position of having to accept any project or proposal that came along, on the pretext of creating jobs, because something is better than nothing.

30 However, isolated, piecemeal development has never been and never will be a satisfactory answer for the north. Such uncoordinated development, planned in isolation from those affected can only lead to the kind of confrontation and resistance between pro-development and anti-development factions which have given birth to the Hartt Commission.

40 To redress the errors of the past and to change the traditions of development, it is the responsibility of this inquiry to set out a new overall procedure for the coordinated and rational development of Northern Ontario. Rather than assuming that development should

"take place and merely reacting to specific projects, the inquiry must take an active role in redefining our philosophy of development and in promoting alternatives to traditional forms of 'growth' in the North. For example, it is interesting to note that as a proportion of provincial population that in Northern Ontario has declined from 1941, 12.8% of that of the province, 1951, 12.2% and in 1961, 12.1% and in 1971, 9.5%. And that indicates something about the capital intensive in the low job nature of the kind of development that has taken place over the last number of decades and it indicates something about the lack of diversification of the kind of development that has taken place in that period. So to this end, the Commission must provide in our view a social, cultural and economic blueprint for Northern Ontario, for the next 50-100 years. As well, this blueprint must offer a procedure for dealing with future northern development which will allow such development to be carried out in harmony with the residents and interest groups of Northern Ontario.

To help formulate this blueprint we start by rejecting two extreme positions:

a) That development for development's sake is a good thing; that the north must and

"should accept any development offers it gets; that resources must be exploited, exported and the resource areas then abandoned. In other words, we reject the growth for growth's sake syndrome.

b) We reject that the state of 'nature red in tooth and claw', to use Tennyson's phrase, that that state is sacrosanct - not to be tampered with, and that not a twig, not a mineral, not a trickle of water should be violated to improve man's condition.

To use some obvious examples, the use of heating and clothing to make ^{life} in a northern climate tolerable is surely not only acceptable, it's just common sense. The use of medical science, especially preventive care, to improve health, safety, sanitary and dietary conditions in the north is surely laudable and essential. Then the use of snowmobiles and outboard motors has been found to be acceptable, both by natives and by non-natives alike widely north of 50.

The task of the Hartt inquiry is to define and allow those technologies which modify and enhance our physical, social, cultural and economic environment and to reject those technologies that devastate and destroy our environment. There are

"certain fundamental principles and guidelines we feel the commission must take into account in establishing its blueprint.

1. The resources of the North belong to the people of Ontario and must be developed and maximized not merely to ensure the profitability of the resource industries, but primarily to ensure that the benefits of development are maximized for the people of Ontario. In considering northern development proposals and processes, however, it is important to remember that 90% of the Province's population north of 50° is made up of native people, many of whom are still living in the traditional way. Too often, development has taken place as though northern Ontario was a vast, unoccupied source of wealth. Thus, we believe that in planning for development north of 50° special attention must be directed to planning which will:

- a) benefit native people;
- b) be sensitive to the development goals of native people;
- c) be compatible with the pursuit of traditional life styles.

2. To ensure that the wealth flowing from any resource exploitation that does occur remains to benefit the people of Ontario,

"the Province must capture all surplus profits generated from that exploitation. The recent crisis in Sudbury demonstrates the folly of allowing surplus profits to be removed from the province and indeed the country. Both Inco and Falconbridge earned most of their equity from the ores of Sudbury, only to invest it in developments in other countries - developments which can only undermine the position of the Sudbury basin. In the meantime, Sudbury remains underserviced, polluted, demoralized, and to no small extent, unemployed.

3. A portion of the funds so generated should be used to promote diversification of the regional economy. The history of northern communities like Blind River and Geraldton and Sudbury demonstrates the dangers of dependence on single resources. Single resource communities are vulnerable on two fronts. First, they are vulnerable to the wild fluctuations of world resource marketing. The ores of Sudbury, for example, are far from being depleted, and they remain high in quality, but Inco and Falconbridge have decided to curtail production there as a result of the overall world nickel situation. Second, single resource communities are vulnerable to the erosion of their economic base as their resources dwindle. The eventual depletion of the resource is

"inevitable in the case of non-renewable resources. The day a mine opens, no matter how long we project that it will last, is in fact the first day in the death of the community built to support that mine.

Renewable resources need not meet the same fate, but through poor management, as the history of towns like Blind River sadly demonstrates they too have become victims of resource depletion.

This inquiry must consider the means by which secondary industry based on our natural resources can be developed to broaden the economic base of northern Ontario so that the economies may be stable and withstand the wild fluctuations of world resource markets, and the boom and bust cycles of single resource towns. Examples of possible secondary industries are numerous. They include the manufacture of fur and leather products, mining machinery, furniture, skis, toboggans, thread spools, the cores that we wrap the paper on in the mills, and pulp residue based products such as tall oil, turpentine, acids, resins, lignosulphonates, sugar and minerals. The Commission might also enquire into the development of service industries such as warehousing, accounting and research. It might also look at the

"possibility of by-technology, industries where the component parts are such that transportation costs are not a prohibitive factor.

10 In examining the potential for these industries, the Commission must reckon with the barriers which have prevented the development of secondary industry in the past. These include, among others, problems of funding northern development (through both public and private institutions) and problems with freight rates and passenger transportation.

20 4. In order that economic development may benefit the region as a whole the Commission must consider the extent to which secondary economic development can be dispersed among the resource based one industry towns and communities rather than be concentrated in the already existing larger service cities of the north. In other words, planning must be truly regional.

30 5. Renewable resources must be managed on a sustained yield basis to promote the economic stability of resource communities and to ensure that future as well as present residents of Ontario benefit from our resource heritage. The deficiencies in present forest management policies have been well-documented.

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"With current management practices, the Ministry of Natural Resources' own experts estimate that we may face wood shortages by as early as the 1980's. And the Ministry's Forest Production Policy (revised in 1976) states that the ministry's regeneration program, as now operating, would support a production target of only 5.05 million cunits by the year 2020. Yet the same report recommends a production target of 12.0 million cunits by the year 2025, and you do not grow a tree in five years, and which to me if the Ministry tells us we can meet that target if we regenerate every acre that we cut. This resource is too valuable to Ontario as a whole and to the people of the north in particular to allow it to go down the drain through sheer negligence.

The Hartt Enquiry must conduct a thorough investigation of the forest industry in Ontario relying in part on the numerous studies that have already been done, and develop recommendations designed to maximize and sustain the yields of this most important renewable resource.

6. Non-renewable resources must be managed as well, so that the benefits accruing from them are maximized and sustained as long as possible. To this end, the inquiry must

10 "examine current deficiencies in mining policies and practices, with a view to avoiding or minimizing the types of crises that have beset Sudbury and Geraldton and are currently facing places like Atikokan, for example.

20 7. Methods of stimulating exploration for new resources and bringing them into development must also be a subject of this inquiry. Conditions which act as a disincentive to activity by local Canadians and give an edge to the large multi-national corporations must be examined and rectified.

30 8. Alternatives to the large scale multi-national based resource developments which characterize the North should be explored. Such concentrated large-scale developments as Reed's proposed mill in Ear Falls or Inco's operations in Sudbury only exacerbate the problems of resource dependency and increase the vulnerability of communities to forces beyond their control. In addition, large scale development often precludes other necessary and viable social or economic activities. For example, a large scale logging project could preclude fur trapping in the designated area. It is worth noting for example, that in the proposed Reed area and in the area immediately adjacent to it, over a half million dollars in furs were

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"trapped in the 1974-75 season. Developments of a small scale, operated by and for people in the community rather than by multinational corporations, would provide communities with greater control over their destinies and would, therefore, provide for a more stable future. Many of the secondary industries mentioned earlier such as the manufacture of wood products, and fur and leather products, could be developed on a community scale. In addition, the possibility of small saw mills, local logging cooperatives or small timber licences could be explored and considered.

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The disadvantage of large scale enterprises for local communities is amply demonstrated by this quotation from the Report of the Timber Revenue Task Force, 1975:

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'The degree of integration and concentration present at almost all levels of Ontario's forest based industry has led to the exercise of a degree of oligopoly power, as witnessed by the current price strategy of pulp and paper producers. Rather than reduce prices in the face of the current market

"downturn, Ontario pulp and
and paper producers have
turned to temporary shutdowns
and operational cutbacks to
soften financial pressures.'

(This quotation applies equally well to
Inco's current operations in Sudbury.)

9. As well, we hope the inquiry will
examine other general development areas,
such as the proposals for energy develop-
ments in the north, some of which have
already been mentioned this evening, the
problems and prospects of the tourist
industry, and prospects for joint public-
private ventures in the North.

10. The inquiry must develop a procedure
whereby all those affected by develop-
ments in the future will be consulted
about projects from their conception and
their concerns taken seriously. Only
then can informed and acceptable decisions
be made about the future. Only then can
confrontations be avoided.

11. The inquiry must consider appropriate
ways by which development can proceed with
minimal damage to the physical, social,
cultural and economic environment and by
which advance knowledge of potential damage
can be best determined. Means for establishing

"tolerable levels and rates of development for all concerned must be established.

12. Because the lessons learned from the development of the near north will play such a crucial role in the future development of the far north and because development of the far north will surely have an impact on communities of the near north, it is essential that the Commission interpret as broadly as possible the phrase in its mandate 'north or generally north of the fiftieth parallel of north latitude'. One simply cannot separate or isolate the social, cultural or economic fabric of northern Ontario artificially by a line of latitude. The interests of one-industry towns of the near north such as Red Lake, Dryden, Kenora, Nakina, Geraldton, are inextricably interwoven with those of the far north. Even the life of the large centres of Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, North Bay and Timmins are linked to that of the entire northern part of the province.

If the task before the Commission is to be successfully completed, it must have the confidence and participation of all those affected by northern development. In addition, the procedures adopted by this inquiry could be seen as a model for future

"inquiries into development. As a result we consider procedural matters important enough to be given some attention at this time.

Procedures

1. The hearings must be open, accessible and comfortable. Although formal hearings are essential, particularly when the subject matter is technical and/or complicated, there must also be informal hearings held in local communities in order that people feel free to express their concerns in a non-threatening setting. The Royal Commission must actively seek opinions, not merely passively hear them, and in order to do this, the hearings must be held in all places where there are concerned people.

2. To make sure that the Commission hearings are accessible to all those affected, hearings must be held in the smallest northern communities such as Sandy Lake as well as in the larger northern communities, and in centres in the near North such as Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay and Sudbury. In addition because the province as a whole is necessarily affected by what happens in the north, it is important that the Commission hold hearings in southern centres such as

"Windsor, Toronto and Ottawa as well.

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3. The activities of the Commission must be free from red tape. Instructions should be clearly stated, but should not discourage participation. Already this Commission has demonstrated a rigidity which may inhibit broad community involvement. Directions about submissions have been unclear and unreasonable. For example, many citizens simply cannot produce fifty copies of a written brief. Surely it is part of the Commission's responsibility to duplicate briefs for non-profit groups and individuals. Time limits on informal presentations, distinctions between invited and uninvited participants, advance copy requirements, designation of probable topics for discussion, and difficulty in getting information about the hearings all suggest a formal, structured process, not receptive to individual informal concerns. And this has happened largely in the preliminary hearings - the 'informal' ones.

4. We are pleased that the Commission has arranged that copies of presentations will be readily available at centres throughout Ontario. It would also be desirable, however, for the Commission to place in those same locations copies of all government and company documents presented at the hearings, and the

10 "company documents and ministerial documents
used as background material in the preparation
of the briefs, as well as lists of all
other relevant government and company
documents, including those not previously
open to the public, which should be available
on request. For example at the present
time there is a finalized updating version
of the Design for Development for Northwestern
Ontario. It has been widely circulated within
the Ministry, it has been circulated to at
least sixty citizens of Northwestern Ontario,
20 but is unavailable to the rest of us. Why
should it not be available to the public at
this time for these important hearings. I
suspect the same kind of situation exists
with an updating to the Design for Development
for Northeastern Ontario. I would like to
make a suggestion that in terms of assisting
30 individuals and groups preparing briefs for
future hearings, to suggest a mechanism which
I believe has been adopted by the Great Lakes
Water Quality Board of the International
Joint Commission, whereby a small body goes
about six weeks in advance of a hearing to
the locations where the hearings will be
40 held and they advise interested parties on
how to prepare a brief on where they can get
resource material, from local resource people,
and I attended one of those hearings in
Thunder Bay and found this very informative,
and supposedly, I am a fairly sophisticated

"person in our society.

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5. Social and cultural understanding of residents of the area cannot come from hearings alone. The Commissioner and the Commission staff should attempt, as much as possible, to really get to know northern communities and to learn to feel at home there. Have a cup of coffee in the Delmar Cafe in Beardmore for example. You may not like the coffee, but you'll learn a lot about the north. Visit and share a meal with the people in Pikangikum. Really immerse yourselves in the North.

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6. Participants in the inquiry and residents of Ontario must be confident that the Commission is totally independent of the Government. After all, at least some of the problems giving rise to the Commission have been caused by government. Inviting all government ministries to make presentations, and not extending the same courtesy to the opposition parties strains the credibility of the Commission. If the task force on the Commission on Canadian Unity can invite the NDP Caucus of Ontario to make a submission, surely this Commission could invite all registered political parties in Ontario to make submissions on the Northern Environment.

7. Given that the funds for the Commission

"are subject to approval from the government and given that the government's own ministries are able to draw on their internal ministerial budgets to make their submissions, it is imperative that the Commission insist that adequate funding be made available to ensure that all non-profit constituent groups, no matter how small, that wish to be able to do so, get the funding to make meaningful contributions to this inquiry. An inadequately funded inquiry is worse than none at all, for it gives the impression of broad participation when in fact many may be unable to make meaningful contributions because of lack of funding.

8. As the Commission proceeds with its hearings, new developments will be proposed and in some cases begun north of 50°. Some of these projects now being proposed are the Reed timber license and pulp mill, Polar Gas, Onakawana and Hydro expansion. It does not appear to be the mandate of the Commission to make detailed recommendations about these projects. However, inasmuch as they will unalterably affect the future of the North, the Commission must monitor these projects and where appropriate issue interim reports to indicate its concerns and to ensure that the directions taken by the individual projects will not undermine the

"proposals of the Commission. It may even be appropriate for the Commission to include specific recommendations in such reports.

10 In conclusion, the NDP Ontario Caucus urges the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment to make every attempt to hear from all concerned persons and groups. Some of the means of ensuring their participation are easy - adequate, advance notice of hearings, accessible information; others are more difficult - relaxed, comfortable hearings, openness to ideas and problems.

20 The task before this Royal Commission is awesome but terribly important. Every government in this province, from Confederation on has failed to come up with a coherent plan of development in the North. We hope that this inquiry will succeed where others have failed in establishing a new course for the North - a course which will command the confidence of all the peoples of Ontario. This Commission is the last best chance for a balanced and harmonious development of the North. If it fails to come up with an acceptable blue-print that we have referred to, then we very well can see the development of tensions and conflicts that would lead to most unhappy consequences.

40 In closing it seems appropriate to

"refer to Alan Paton's marvellous novel, Cry, The Beloved Country. It was written some 30 years ago when there was still the hope that the tragic tensions of South Africa could be resolved in a harmonious and amicable way.

It contained a recurring leit-motif of the native phrase of departure: 'STAY WELL: GO WELL'. We would express those same words with all their overtones to this Commission:

In your search for equity, justice and balance between northern development and the northern environment: 'STAY WELL: GO WELL' throughout the North."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Jim and Marion, have you anything to add to this?

MRS. BRYDEN: I don't think so Mr. Hartt. As an environment critic I am particularly concerned that we do take an account of all the environmental factors which have been left out of the equations in examining Northern development in the past and we are looking very much to your Commission rectifying that omission and I think the title of the Commission is particularly appropriate, the Commission on the Northern Environment with all its broad meaning.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Marion, I

10 appreciate very much the fact that you have come here to
give us your views in relation to the subject matter and
the assessment of things with regard to the Commission,
but I am also most appreciative of your suggestions
regarding the procedure and I am sure we will go over it
carefully and try to adopt them. I agree that the
meetings do become too formal, and I am not exactly how or
why, but we will do our best to make sure or to see if
we can eradicate them. Thank you.

20 MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much. May I
file a copy of this brief on a submission of the Ontario
New Democratic Party Caucus as Exhibit No. 93.

---EXHIBIT NO. 93: Submission by Ontario New
Democratic Party Caucus.

30 MR. WATKINS: We now call on the Ontario
Mining Association and James M. Hughes.

MR. JAMES M. HUGHES

40 Good evening Mr. Hartt. I would like to
make an introduction. On my right is Mr. John Ridout,
Assistant to the Executive Director of the Ontario
Mining Association. My name is James M. Hughes, the
Executive Director of the OMA. The brief which has been
presented to the Commission as an exhibit will not be
read in its entirety. Time simply does not permit it.
Rather, the highlights will be emphasized within the time
frame. However, each subject heading will be identified
as we proceed through the brief. I will ask, however, that

the exhibit in its entirety make up your transcription. I also will present the first half of the brief, leaving the second half for Mr. John Ridout. I would like to take this occasion on behalf of the OMA, Mr. Hartt, to thank you and your staff for this opportunity of presenting its views.

"STRUCTURE OF THE ONTARIO MINING ASSOCIATION

"The Ontario Mining Association (OMA) was incorporated in February 1920, by letters patent, as a Trade Association for the purpose of promoting and fostering mining, metallurgical and kindred businesses in the Province of Ontario.

The Association represents 41 producing companies. Smelting and refining operations are included in the membership, as are the mining divisions or subsidiaries of companies primarily engaged in other areas of Industry: e.g., petroleum and steel. The Association does not include in its membership: exploration, diamond drilling, contract mining and shaft-sinking companies, or mining consultants.

The Association is administered by a Board of 15 Directors whose corporate affiliations represent both the various types of mining, metals and industrial minerals mined, and the different mining areas of the province. The Association employs a staff of

"three executives and a secretary.

In addition to the staff, there are 18 standing committees. These committees, with a total of approximately 120 volunteer members from industry, provide the Association with expertise in the wide variety of concerns that affect the mining industry throughout the province.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO -- PROVIDING WEALTH AND EMPLOYMENT

Ontario is Canada's second largest mineral producing province, and its largest producer of metallic minerals. The mining industry, principally located throughout Northern Ontario, directly employs approximately 44,000 persons. In addition, the industry indirectly supports the employment of some additional 200,000 - 250,000 persons, most of whom are located in Southern Ontario communities or elsewhere in Canada.

In 1976, this province's mineral production was valued at over \$2.6 billion, representing a value of \$311 for each person in Ontario. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources reports that minerals make up about 21 percent of the province's total exports; a significant percentage, since Ontario is Canada's most highly industrialized region

"and the leading exporter of manufactured products.

The province's metal production was valued at \$2.2 billion, or about 40 percent of the Canadian total. Ontario is Canada's leading producer of 19 minerals, including several which are the sources of major metals. For example, in 1976 Ontario's mines accounted for about 80% of Canada's nickel by value, 36.6% of copper, 31.1% of zinc, 23.2% of iron ore and 21.0% of silver.

ONTARIO MINING -- NORTH OF 50

In that part of Ontario lying north of the 50th parallel, the mining industry is represented by four underground mining operations and four open pit operations. While their production is included in the Ontario data as a whole, additional information regarding these companies is incorporated in the following table:

	NAME OF MINE	LOCATION	MINERALS PRODUCED	TYPE OF MINE	DAILY TONNAGE	MAN- POWER
10	Campbell Red Lake Mines Ltd.	Balmertown	Gold	U	825	321
	Dickenson Mines Ltd. (Inc. Robin Red Lake	Balmertown	Gold	U	480	240
20	The Griffith Mine	Red Lake	Iron Pellets	0	15,200	556
	Selco Mining Corp. (South Bay Div.	Ear Falls	Copper Zinc Silver	U	500	73
30	UMEX Corp. Limited	Central Patricia	Copper Nickel	U	4,000	228
	*Mattabi Mines Ltd.	Sturgeon Lake	Zinc/Copper Silver/Lead	0	3,000	323
40	*Lyon Lake Div. (Mattabi)	Sturgeon Lake	Zinc/Copper Silver/Lead	0	1,000	63
	*Sturgeon Lake Joint Venture (Falconbridge Copper)	Sturgeon Lake	Copper/Zinc Lead/Silver	0	1,200	150

*Note: These operations lie between the 49th and 50th parallel of latitude.

"This total of eight operating mines scattered over a very large area of northern Ontario is in sharp contrast to the situation in 1950, when there were eight active gold mines in the Red Lake Area alone in addition to those in other regions of the North. The closing down of so many of these mines and the small number of active operations today in this vast northern area is for the most part the consequence of adverse economic conditions rather than ore depletion. The surviving mines still face the same economic problems, not the least of which are those which traditionally plague remote operations.

THE POTENTIAL OF THE NORTH

The area north of 50 consists of two main physiographic regions known geologically as the Hudson Bay Lowlands and the Precambrian Shield. The main difference between the two regions is the type of bedrock: the Lowland is underlain by Phanerozoic sediments (sandstones, limestones and shales) whereas the Shield consists predominantly of very old (Precambrian) igneous and metamorphic rocks. Glacial overburden in the form of tills, gravels and sands is extensive and covers most of the bedrock.

Where the overburden within this general area has permitted prospecting and exploration,

10 "several significant occurrences of metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals and fossil fuels have been uncovered. Iron, gold, copper and niobium; phosphate, gypsum, high-quality limestone, silica and fire clay, as well as fossil fuel lignite deposits have been either explored or are in the process of development. In addition, near Sutton Lake, meta-sedimentary rocks, similar in age to Elliot Lake and Northern Manitoba, have been identified as a potential source of uranium. Rock types similar in composition and age to those found at Pine Point, N.W.T., and Ducktown, Tennessee occur in the Hudson Bay Lowlands. These rocks are considered to be favourable for lead-zinc mineralization.

30 It is estimated that there are a billion tons of potential iron ore contained in a number of properties, of which the majority are north of the fiftieth parallel. These include North Spirit Lake, Lake St. Joseph, Eagle Island, Geraldton and Nakina. To become viable, operations on these properties would have to be in a position to compete economically with more accessible iron ore reserves in the Great Lakes region and elsewhere.

40 A lignite deposit at Onakawana -- a potential orebody that has been known of for 75 years but up to now not considered

"economically workable -- is now being looked at with renewed interest, and a feasibility study is under way.

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These are only isolated examples of the potential for mineral development north of 50 -- potential which has not been explored and developed as it should have been because of lack of national development and the additional problems that the remoteness of the favourable areas present to the potential mine operators.

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Exploration in the northern section of the province is of necessity slow and expensive due not only to isolation but also because of the heavy overburden covering much of the land. Unfortunately, modern exploration technology still cannot effectively penetrate much of the thick overburden in this area. Nevertheless
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the Ontario Mining Association is confident that many viable orebodies remain to be discovered and developed as exploration techniques continue to develop.

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Mineral exploration should be encouraged in lands identified as having high, or moderate, potential for the discovery of mineral deposits, in order to locate and develop inground resources. A mineral endowment study should be a prime requisite covering the area North of 50. Exploration for undiscovered resources should

"be allowed to continue and subject to the Environmental Assessment Act."

MR. JOHN RIDOUT

"COMMENT ON TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Ontario Mining Association has carefully reviewed the mandate of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment and notes the extensive range of investigation authorized therein and in particular the statement: 'Time requires that the Commission focus selectively on a limited number of concerns such as small scale uses of natural resources and related technologies.' While willing to contribute to the Commission's deliberations, the Association remains in doubt regarding the direction these deliberations will take. This presentation, therefore, will be confined to certain general matters the Association believes the Commission should be cognizant of, and with certain specific problems facing industry in the north.

CONCERNS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

1. The Time Factor

The OMA notes that the Commission does not expect to issue its final report for at least three years, and regards this as a matter

10 "of serious concern. The Association strongly
urges that the Commission not be seen by
itself and others to impose a delay on, or
constitute a prohibition against, ongoing
exploration and development in northern
Ontario during this period of hearings and
deliberations. Development in the north is
at best slow, difficult and expensive. Regula-
20 tions at present in force, such as the Environ-
mental Assessment Act, necessitate very lengthy
study and detailed reports. Additional delays
and uncertainties will have the effect of
further inhibiting investment in this high-
risk, capital-intensive industry.

30 Similarly, the Commission's activities
should not discourage prospecting activity
in northern Ontario. The time factor in find-
ing and assessing an orebody is already in-
ordinately lengthy; any additional delays
should, if at all possible, be avoided. The
Association is also concerned that a clear
distinction be drawn between existing and
future industrial operations. In order not
to jeopardize development already under way,
40 we urge the Commission to specify that where
applicable their recommendations apply to
future development only.

2. The Location Factor

The old adage 'ore is where you find it'

10 "is as true in northern Ontario as anywhere.
Ore is where you find it, not where you would
prefer it to be. This inevitably means that
conflict will arise regarding the nature and
limits of land use in the area concerned. The
OMA urges a policy of sensible flexibility
based on the realities of each individual
situation. If, for example, a promising,
economically viable orebody is found in or
adjacent to a provincial park, its development
should not be automatically vetoed. Consider-
20 ing the enormous area available for recreational
purposes, reasonable adjustments can, and
should, be made to permit the development of a
productive mine.

30 This flexibility is also important for
another reason. One of our provincial object-
ives must be the development of northern
communities and industry as a viable alternative
to the sprawling southern urbanization. Mining
communities provide us with such an opportunity
and indeed once established often become a
focal point and community centre for other
industry and support services.

40 3. The Factor of Remoteness

The OMA urges the Commission to take into
account not only the special status of the north,
as a distinct and different kind of community,
but also the unique problems created by the

"nature of the land and its geographical remoteness from the principal centres of population in Ontario.

Industry can only be resource based

It is almost axiomatic to state that any northern industrial development will, of necessity, relate to one or other of the province's natural resources: mining, forestry, energy or recreation. The North cannot expect to attract normal manufacturing industries since such industry cannot overcome the natural obstacles typical of the region unless their dependence on natural resources outweighs these disadvantages. The transportation industry is in a like case. All segments of this industry are dependent on the natural resource industries for their prosperity. For example, few if any new rail lines have been built in Canada during the past thirty years except for the purpose of serving a new mining community.

Higher costs are a northern way of life

Plant operating costs are substantially higher than in the South due to many factors such as longer, and colder, winters. Unit costs of fuel are affected by the additional transportation costs in the North. Similar cost factors affect the living standards of individual

10 "Northerners. It is worth noting here that both industry and the individual in effect pay more in sales tax per item purchased in the northern section of the province than he would do in the South, since the sales tax is based on the higher retail prices common to the North. Industry is faced with extra labour costs due to the higher employee turnover and what can only be called 'isolation pay', either direct or indirect.

20 Apart from the extra cost, community isolation is a serious cultural problem for most of those who choose to live in the North. Lack of normal recreational facilities, theatres, limited television, lack of many sports available in the South; limited educational and medical facilities all add to the problems faced by industry when endeavouring to
30 recruit an adequate and skilled work force.

40 Any attempt to establish a new industry in the North will require a trade-off between the requirements of the industry and the environment. This does not imply a license to pollute but is a factual recognition of the requirements of mankind to live and prosper. The land required for any one mine is a fractional percentage only of the north land mass in total. In the long run, all mine lands, including tailing disposal areas, can, using modern technology, be rehabilitated.

"4. The Energy Factor

10 The OMA is of the opinion that there is considerable undeveloped hydro-electric generating capacity in northern Ontario and urges that this potential be developed as necessary to help meet the need for electric-
20 al energy in the area. The Association recommends a re-evaluation of those hydro sites formerly considered to be too remote or marginal for development. Since most of these sites are too small to warrant develop-
ment by Ontario Hydro, the Association pro-
poses that private industry be encouraged to investigate and develop such locations as are suitable. The Association believes that the Government of Ontario should press for low-interest federal loans and other
30 incentives to both Hydro and private industry for the development of hydro-electric resources in the North.

40 Again, the Association urges that environmental considerations be carefully and sensibly balanced against the pressing need for additional energy resources in this region of the province.

Since the supply and transportation of fossil fuels to remote areas impose inevitable economic and environmental problems, the OMA strongly recommends that consideration be given

"to the use of nuclear energy as a relatively cheap, safe and reliable source of power for the foreseeable future.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT

10 While recognizing that it is still an evolving piece of legislation, the OMA supports the present Environmental Assessment Act. The procedures as set out in the Act have been the normal procedures in the Mining Industry in Ontario for some years now and have proved highly effective. Mining proper-
20 ties such as those at Shebandowan, Sturgeon Lake and Pickle Lake have established the degree and type of contamination to be expected and the best procedures to minimize the adverse effects that may result from mine development.

30 Attached hereto as Appendix I is a copy of the OMA brief presented in December 1973 to the Hon. J. Auld, Minister of the Environment, in response to his Ministry's Green Paper on Environmental Assessment, September 1973.

40 The OMA's 1973 position with regard to the desirable procedures to be followed to establish the effect on the environment of a major mining development has been largely substantiated since that time. To emphasize the fundamental position of the OMA, the

"following paragraphs from the brief are quoted as follows:

'The Need for Environmental Control

10 The Association agrees, in principle,
with the need for an 'integrated consideration
at an early stage of the entire complex of
environmental effects which might be generated
by a project'. However, it is most important
to keep environmental considerations and
20 objectives in perspective. A critical part
of preparing and reviewing environmental
assessment documents must be a total benefit
analysis so that the viability of a project is
not assessed on environmental matters only.
There will inevitably be a range of socio-
economic considerations that the government
must consider along with the environmental
30 influences.

40 We recommend that the Ontario
government more clearly and precisely define
what environmental effects are to be consider-
ed. The environmental assessment document
should only consider the effect of the project
which would constitute a danger to the health
of the general population of the area concern-
ed, or to property, or the general effect on
flora and fauna indigenous to the area. To
investigate the 'entire complex of environ-
mental effects which might be generated' will

"'cause onerous delays and expense that in our view is unjustified.

New mining operations beginning in virgin areas, perhaps more than any other new industrial project, must go through a formative planning stage before bringing the property into operation. Therefore, the Association agrees that the consideration of the environmental effects must commence at an early stage and be an integral part of mine planning.

'Undue Delay, Cost and Disclosure of
Confidential Information

The mining industry cannot over-emphasize its real concern about the possibility of undue delay, cost and disclosure of confidential information that it will face.

The time lag now between the discovery of an orebody and the bringing of that orebody into production is significant and averages about six (6) years. During this period millions of dollars are committed. Any unwarranted delay would be detrimental to the industry's ability to fund such ventures and thereby maintain the vital flow of minerals required by today's society.'

"SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In closing, the following points summarize the position, opinions and recommendations of the Ontario Mining Association:

- * The mining industry is one of the most important and consistent producers of wealth and employment in the province.
- * There is a definite potential for the development of resource-based industries north of 50.
- * Mining is, and should continue to be, a prime factor in the economy of this area.
- * Ongoing exploration and development of potential mining operations should not be delayed during the proceedings of the Commission.
- * Recommendations for control of development should apply only to future developments.
- * Development of promising mining properties should at no time be ruled out solely on the basis of location.

" * The special socio-economic concerns of the north should be taken into account and intelligently balanced against environmental considerations.

* The provision of abundant hydro-electric and/or nuclear energy must be recognized as being of paramount importance to development north of 50.

The presence of a viable mining community provides a basic source of economic strength for the entire region in which it is located. Furthermore, it forms the socio-economic nucleus around which other industries, businesses and services can gather. Mining is the creative force and sustaining element behind the development of a stable society in the North. Any action or recommendation of this Royal Commission which encourages such development will be of benefit to the entire northern community.

The Ontario Mining Association appreciates this opportunity to present its view to the Royal Commission and would welcome the further opportunity of appearing before the Commission at a later date if this should be deemed desirable."

MR.WATKINS: Thank you very much, gentlemen.

10 As a matter of clarification, on page 14 you mentioned I believe some of the procedures under the Environmental Assessment Act affecting the industries in Ontario. I presume those are procedures relating to pollution, and control of contaminants, but not necessarily the public hearing aspects of the Assessment Act which I believe have not been brought into play as yet?

20 MR. HUGHES: I think your reference to the fact that the Environmental Assessment Board was after the three samples which we identified here. Of course the Environmental Assessment Board as you know, is continuing its hearings at the Elliott Lake Mining Camp.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you. I have no further questions.

30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen, and we will be in touch with you again.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 94: Brief of the Ontario Mining Association submitted by James M. Hughes and John Ridout.

---Brief recess.

---On resuming.

MR. WATKINS: Ladies and gentlemen, I believe we have some four scheduled presentations at this part of our sessions this evening. I think it is the last

10 half. As you are all aware, I hope, after these presentations or even during them, if people so wish we are open to hearing views from individuals. You need not have a registered submission, you can speak in English or French. We also have an interpreter to translate French into English if we do have French presentations, so those of you here who do not understand French will not be totally at a loss. Our first presentation now is being made on behalf of the Northern Ontario Heritage Party. May I call on Mr. Ed Deibel who is the leader of that party. Mr. Deibel, please.

20 MR. ED DEIBEL

30 Your Honour, my name is Ed Deibel, Leader of the Northern Ontario Heritage Party, a northerner from North Bay. I want to take this opportunity to thank your office for the very helpful information that I have been getting from your office before coming here today. The people of Northern Ontario have been waiting for at least 50 years for a Royal Commission of this kind. You have been given a tremendous responsibility and you bring a renewed hope for social and economic justice to the north.

40 The people of Northern Ontario now have an opportunity to share their concerns. I am pleased to be here and I welcome you to Northern Ontario. We have a saying, Your Honour, it is great to be a northerner, and when I refer to Northern Ontario, Your Honour, I am talking about the ten districts of Northern Ontario, which starts with the District of Nipissing, the District of Parry Sound, right through to the Manitoba border.

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What makes me so very concerned in making this presentation here today are three statements that I would like to, before I get into my presentation, one is a statement that comes from Premier William Davis which was made by letter on August 29th, 1975, where we asked the Premier to establish a Royal Commission in the ten districts of Northern Ontario, and I would like to read the second paragraph of the letter and the Premier says:

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" The Government of Ontario is very proud at what has been accomplished in Northern Ontario, economically, socially, culturally. Improvements have been made over the years and will continue to made in all areas, and all other areas of Northern Ontario. There is absolutely no indication that a Royal Commission should be established for the ten districts of Northern Ontario. In point of fact such would be considered a misuse of public funds. I trust that this will clearly respond to your telex of August 24th, 1975."

40
I hope, sir, that you will prove the Premier of this province wrong, that the \$1.6 million budgeted for this Royal Commission will be well spent indeed.

Another concern while I am here, sir, is a statement made by the Hon. Minister and Treasurer of this province, Darcy McKeough, which said on May 12th in a news

conference, that there will be no major industrial development in his lifetime.

10 The third statement, sir, is made and which is a great concern to me and to many northerners, is made by the Hon. Minister Claude Bennett, who said, it came off the Canadian Wire Service on Saturday, August 6th, he says:

" Ontario no longer can sell itself as a hunting and fishing paradise."

20 "Because of those three statements, Your Honour, my presentation in brief, sir, is that I strongly support development in Northern Ontario, and I want to go on record and state that with good management and controlled development, with a good harvesting program, I support the Reed Paper Ltd.,
30 or any other company or corporation to develop north of the 50th parallel. We have to understand that we are dealing with renewable resources and must establish a good management policy for these renewable resources.

40 The Ministry of Tourism - The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of the Environment should work together and discuss in detail the inter-relationship they have concerning the tourist industry; the bad effect of pollution and the effect of a poor fishing and hunting management program in

"Northern Ontario, these three ministries must work together because when we talk about development in Northern Ontario, these three ministries must work together with a program.

10 There is a need for a super fish hatchery in Northern Ontario. We need a good fish and wild life management program in Northern Ontario. We need a good forestry and timber management program, and when I say management program, sir, I am talking that I hope this Commission will look at all the lease limits of all the pulp and paper companies in 20 Northern Ontario, because we are talking and we emphasize concern for the fact of Reed, but I think we should look at all the pulp and paper companies and what kind of reserves do we have. Tourism and the recreation paradise is all part of our great resources that we have in 30 our lakes, rivers and streams. We cannot afford pollution or bad management of these resources. We must demand that the best technology in the world today will be used in developing Northern Ontario.

40 We must establish a policy for our non-renewable mining and mineral resources that would be dedicated to the principle of establishing the secondary industry potential and that 50% of our natural resources should be processed and manufactured to the finished product right here in Northern Ontario to create jobs for our sons

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"and daughters of the North and create wealth for Canada. Northern Ontario, the treasure chest of Canada, is wild and beautiful and has 95% of the natural resources and 90% of the real estate of the Province. The task of developing Northern Ontario is going to require cooperation, trust, understanding, capital and human resources. The combined efforts of all levels of Government and the private sectors. Northern Ontario must be developed aggressively, orderly and steadily. We must have controlled development and proper management. Not exploitation on one hand and not a do nothing policy on the other.

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This challenge then lies before our Federal, Provincial and Civic government leaders, along with every individual man, woman and child in Northern Ontario. This is our land, all should be interested in what is going to happen and how. But with an open, realistic mind we should ask this question - Should the character of Northern Ontario be determined by Southern Ontario? Industrialization of Northern Ontario is going to bring conflicts. Who is going to run the industrial machine and who is going to get the benefits. There is the constant threat that development will destroy the delicate balance that constitutes the good quality of life. We need a National Industrial Strategy in Canada.

" We have a choice now between growth by accident or growth in an orderly, planned way. Northern Ontario could be the Industrial Heart of Canada and this is where three to four million people should be living. However, a growing number of Northerners are saddened by the fact that we have been exploited, ignored, neglected and mismanaged with policies of greed and a disrespect for the characteristics of the culture and tradition of Northern Ontario.

Some of the Problems?

- The fact that the economy of Northern Ontario is well below that of the Province.
- The fact that we have economically depressed communities throughout Northern Ontario.
- The fact that the population of Northern Ontario is decreasing and thousands of our young people are forced to leave Northern Ontario because they cannot find a job.
- The decreasing population of Northern Ontario is a very serious problem; it breaks up our family units and forces our sons and daughters to leave home.
- The fact that 80% of the population and an even larger proportion of the economic and industrial activities occur in the Toronto Region.
- The fact that legislation and policies

have been near criminal and have negatively effected the citizen of Northern Ontario, socially, economically, politically and culturally.

10 Because of these and many other facts the people of Northern Ontario are second-class citizens; and this creates conflict that is unacceptable as a condition of Government. We must have meaning and purpose for Northern Ontario.

20 Why are we treated so unfairly?

30 Why are we treated as a colony of Southern Ontario? - tons and tons of briefs have been sent to Queen's Park over the years with no action. One has to ask the question - Is democracy working for the people of Northern Ontario when we are forced to accept policies that are not in our best interest?

40 Because of these facts, on May 16, 1973, a New Province Committee was formed with a paid up membership of over 600 members. More than 600 persons signed a petition for a Vote on the Question of Creating a New Province for Northern Ontario. I'm prepared to present documentation on what has happened from May 16, 1973, to the final registration of a New Political Party for Northern Ontario, which took place on October 19, 1977. I want to prove that Northerners really

"have tried to get the Government to change its attitude and policies for Northern Ontario.

'Pollution'

How do we deal with existing pollution?

No. 1 example that I want to talk about, Your Honour, is Mercury in our Northern waters.

In May 1970 the Ontario Government banned commercial fishing on the English-Wabigoon River system, and along the Rivers put up 'Fish for Fun' signs warning people not to eat their catch. -- The Indians went on eating fish as they always did.

I want you to remember the dates because they are very important, this was in May 1970.

In February 1975, a cat from the area of White-Dog reservation was sent for an autopsy in Toronto. The cat had all its life been fed pike from the English-Wabigoon River system and the autopsy revealed alarmingly high levels of mercury in the brain, blood, liver, kidney and hair of the cat.

It is medically acknowledged that if a cat can contract the 'Minnamata Disease' from eating contaminated fish, it presents a very serious danger to the humans who eat it.

"Now, on September 29, 1975, a delegation of some 50 persons attended a three hour meeting with the Hon. Frank Miller, Ontario Provincial Minister of Health; Leo Bernier, Minister of Natural Resources and William Newman, Minister of the Environment.

At this meeting Fred Kelly, President of the Grand Council of Treaty No. 3 of Northwestern Ontario acted as a spokesman for the group, he presented a list of ten demands to the Ministers and they are as follows:

1. That the people of Grassy Narrows and White Dog be given a new protein source (alternative source of food).
2. That a new source of livelihood be given to these people.
3. That these people be compensated for their loss of livelihood.
4. That these people be compensated for any health problems caused by mercury pollution.
5. That every possible step be taken to clean up the environment in Northwestern Ontario and to stop industrial pollution in general.
6. That the polluters be brought to trial.
7. That collusion among Federal and Provincial governments and corporations cease.
8. That any abrogation of Indian Rights be rectified.
9. That clinical testing and other health studies be implemented immediately, and

"that the results of the findings be released immediately.

10. That preventative cognizance be implemented immediately for Northwestern Ontario; that any possible source of industrial pollution be looked at.

I support these ten demands as reasonable demands, Your Honour.

- The side effects of our modern technology are closing in on us all.
- It is no wonder that the Native people are bitter and have a lack of faith and have a lack of trust. The point that the Native people are clearly making is that if that is your policy of development we, the Native people, don't want any part of your kind of development.

I don't blame them. Our record of pollution control in Northern Ontario is a disgrace. Therefore, one of the key recommendations from this Royal Commission on the environment must be that -

The technology is now available to control pollution at the source and in the end is the most economical way to deal with the pollution before it gets into our natural environment.

We also should look at what mercury

"pollution has done to the Tourism and Fishing Industry in Northern Ontario. - Millions of badly needed tourist dollars have been lost.

10 NOW - this mercury pollution must be cleared up - who is going to pay the cost of the clear up?

20 The total effect of mercury pollution on the Native people and the economy of Northern Ontario is serious and politically stupid, because we have the laws, the laws are not being enforced.

30 This Royal Commission on the environment should research all of the files that the Government of Ontario has, and all of the files that the Federal Government has, regarding mercury pollution.

40 In dealing with existing pollution the Environmental Protection Act, 1971, should be amended so that monies could be budgeted for existing pollution - the cleaning up of our air and land and water to be part of our natural environment of the Province of Ontario.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, 1971

No. 2. On all industrial plants that are now in

"place, there are many plants that are very old and, because of that, they are polluters. The Environment Protection Act is not being enforced in many cases and this is a real concern.

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No. 3. If we have the best technology that there is available in the world today the Environment Protection Act, 1971, can be enforced. Pollution can then be controlled at the source - protecting our natural environment - air, land and water.

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The poor record of protection of our environment is hindering future development of Northern Ontario because a growing number of people in Northern Ontario are saying 'We don't want any more pollution', and Your Honour I want to really stress this point, that the poor record of the protecting of our environment is really hindering future development of Northern Ontario.

40
I understand that the industries must make a profit, but industry must understand that pollution will not be accepted as a trade off for jobs. Plus the fact that the tourist industry has to make a profit too.

For the tourist industry to make a profit they must have good fishing and hunting, good clear water in our lakes and rivers and a green

"forest.

There must be a partnership in the planning process to work together for the common good of Northern Ontario and its people.

HIGHER LEVEL OF EDUCATION FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO

The education opportunity and related facilities at advanced levels, should be available to the people of Northern Ontario. At present post-graduate studies beyond Bachelor levels are not available at Laurentian or Lakehead Universities. These study levels of Master and Doctoral degrees can be obtained in all regions of Southern Ontario from Ottawa to Windsor. Associated with education at this level are medical complexes that far surpass those found in the smaller hospitals of Northern Ontario.

Faculties of Medicine are not available in Northern Ontario. The personnel and the equipment of such schools would make first rate treatment available to many that are geographically isolated from it now. The population of Northern Ontario, 805,000, warrants a medical centre and service of learning of the type common to major centres in Southern Ontario.

"A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY PACKAGE IS
NEEDED IN CANADA

Such as - Foreign Ownership; National Transportation Policy; National Energy Policy; Official Plan for the Province of Ontario.

To improve the output, productivity and competitiveness of the secondary manufacturing sector as a method of rebuilding our economy. The strategy must be comprehensive and realistic. It must take into account the physical, financial, our technology and human assets to which this country has access. It must acknowledge where its strengths and weaknesses lie and where competitive advantages can be found. We must improve Canada's standing among the industrialized nations of the world, to make it a more attractive place for younger people to develop their talents, to have more control over future developments and to give the Regions a better economic balance.

Northern Ontario must be part of a National Industrial Strategy for Canada. Northern Ontario yields 85 percent of the World's uranium. Northern Ontario has a known reserve of 20 billion tons of iron ore. Northern Ontario produces about 42% of the mineral value in Canada. Northern Ontario accounts for 73.6% of the Canadian nickel value; 37% of the silver;

"36.6% of the copper; 31.1% of the zinc and 23.3% of the iron ore.

Northern Ontario produces virtually all of Canada's platinum group metal output, and Northern Ontario is the World's third largest mine producer after the U.S.S.R. and South Africa. It should be noted that sixty miles west of Sault Ste. Marie is the centre of Canada. We have water, energy, almost every conceivable kind of natural resource, mineral or otherwise, a growing labour force, water transportation on the Great Lakes, connected by rail and road to the major population and markets of Canada, and I previously stated that we could become the Industrial Heart of Canada, with these hard facts, why not?

Northern Ontario is a Planners and Corporate Executives paradise for industrialization.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP VERSUS 75% EQUITY OWNED BY CANADIANS

The fact that we have too much foreign ownership in Canada now. Industrialization through foreign investment, which has produced a branch plant economy and the accompanying fragmentation of production, should be noted. It would be in the best interests of Canadian's to establish a National Industrial Strategy Policy that would be 75% Canadian

"owned and controlled. Consideration should be given to the adoption of the Employees Stock Ownership trust technique to facilitate the issue of shares by foreign controlled corporations to Canadians.

Another suggestion, the royalty payments should be paid in shares up to 50% rather than cash, and that all foreign owned companies stock be placed on the Canadian Stock Exchange and that their total Canadian operation be separate from the home country so that Canadians would then buy their stock in Canada to get 75% equity by Canadians.

There are many tools that may be used in a 25 year time frame to get at least 75% equity owned by Canadians.

WE NEED A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY

I am concerned that our present Transportation Policy has not received as much attention, as an important element of our total package of economic policies, as it might. This is especially so in terms of considering how well our transportation policies and practices mesh with our other economic policies.

The system of freight rates within Canada operates so as to frustrate, to a

10 "considerable degree, our regional development programs. This results from the practice of charging lower freight rates to transport bulk, low value, unprocessed raw materials and charging higher rates as the degree of processing and manufacturing increases. This practise has two effects:

20 Firstly, it has the effect of encouraging shipments of relatively unprocessed raw materials from the producing region, thereby rendering it difficult to establish processing and fabrication facilities in the region, and that is applying direct to Northern Ontario.

30 Secondly, it has the effect of increasing the cost of shipments from other areas of the country to that region, thereby undermining all efforts to establish processing and fabrication facilities, or indeed establishing secondary manufacturing in Northern Ontario.

40 The freight rate policy is wrong and must be changed.

Water transportation on the Great Lakes is 18 times cheaper than rail and we have six harbour possibilities in Northern Ontario. We need to build a new Canadian lock in Sault Ste. Marie, developing the following harbour potential:

- "1. Fisher Harbour is about 75 miles from Sudbury in the Little Current area.
2. Parry Sound harbour facilities.
3. Establish a harbour in Sault Ste. Marie.
4. Wawa. There are some harbour facilities there now.
5. Marathon has some harbour facilities.
6. Thunder Bay has harbour facilities.

With these six harbour possibilities in Northern Ontario container cargo of freight and other supplies can be shipped in cheaper and finished products could also be shipped out cheaper. Water transportation on the Great Lakes - and really to the world, makes this natural advantage a big plus factor in development of Northern Ontario and Canada. In February 1977 one or two ice breakers were making their way across Lake Superior to Thunder Bay, opening a winter shipping lane. This Royal Commission should get the full details and future plans of this study because a winter shipping lane on the Great Lakes would have a big impact on development in Northern Ontario. In fact, good harbour facilities at Thunder Bay could have an impact on development of Western Canada.

WE NEED A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

An oil and natural gas pipeline from Western Canada to Thunder Bay, to feed a

10 "steel mill and oil refinery with natural gas, is needed in the Timmins and Sudbury basin area. As part of the package for industrialization, Northern Ontario is going to need a large block of electric power. Where is the power going to come from?

20 Why are we shipping cheap power to the United States that we should be using in developing our manufacturing industries in Canada. That policy - or lack of policy - is affecting development of Northern Ontario. How much power are we exporting now? Ontario hydro is exporting electric power. Quebec hydro is exporting electric power from James Bay. How is this exporting going to effect our future needs on long term contracts? How much hydro electric power is produced in Northern Ontario, and how much power do we use in Northern Ontario now? We must get these answers for development of Northern Ontario.

30 We need an official plan for the Province of Ontario.

40 For complete and total planning of the Province terms of reference, for starters, should be that:

- A. There will be no more steel mills established in Southern Ontario.
- B. There will be no more smelters established in Southern Ontario.

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- "C. There will be no more mineral or oil refineries established in Southern Ontario.
 - D. that the prime agricultural land of Southern Ontario be preserved to grow food.
 - E. long range land use - total planning.

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This document would be helpful in order to arrive at useful decisions on Major Planning Matters and would direct development where it is badly needed, and Northern Ontario is badly in need of development.

A NEW PROVINCE FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO

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The geographic, historic, cultural, economic and political differences between Northern Ontario and Southern Ontario cannot be hidden nor ignored. The unique identity and character of Northern Ontario and its people has survived and even grown during the years.

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Northern Ontario will always remain a hinterland for Southern Ontario exploitation; a colony of the south; a place from which to derive raw materials and talented colonials to benefit Southern Ontario - as long as Southern Ontario is permitted to do so.

A more basic and far-reaching alternative

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"is the establishment of a New Province in Northern Ontario. There is much merit in this plan. It is not a new plan, it has been considered seriously four or five times in the last 75 years. It would give the political and economic decision-making power in the North to those who must live by those decisions.

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A New Province in Northern Ontario would serve to revive the drooping morale of the residents of Northern Ontario and to place full responsibility for their welfare on their own shoulders - 'this is real democracy', - rule by the people themselves.

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Revenue from the immense mineral deposits of Northern Ontario would then return to be used for improvements - the people are already acutely aware of their needs and problems. Northerners would then be permitted to utilize their share of the immense profits being made from their resources, to satisfy their needs and to solve their problems.

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In conclusion, Sir, as a proud Northerner, in the land that I know, respect and love, I have given you some idea of the great magnitude of potential development that should take place in Northern Ontario.

The stakes are high because this Royal

"Commission on the Northern environment will determine the future of Northern Ontario and 805,000 people who now live here."

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Before I conclude I would like to go to a book and a statement that was made, and this was the hub of industry and this was made in Toronto on November 18th, 1912, by William Hearst who was then Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, and who two years later became the Premier of Ontario. I just want to read a small paragraph.

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'I have only touched on the great Northland with its unlimited resources, but I have told you little about its wealth and timber, about its agricultural possibilities, about its minerals, and about its abundance of cheap power. What does it mean when all these minerals and power are utilized? Does it not mean that the north is destined in the future to become one of the greatest manufacturing centres of the whole North American Continent? When these resources of the country are developed as will be undoubtedly, it will no longer be sparsely settled, but a hub of industry, the backbone as that section of the country between North Bay and Winnipeg has been called will no longer be a great barrier

"'between the east and west, but in railway tonnage, if not in population itself, it will outstrip both east and west, helping to bind the great east and the greater west.'

Your Honour, I want you to note the date, November 18th, 1912, and we have been waiting for that kind of development ever since. Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much, Mr. Deibel. A copy of your submission will be filed as Exhibit No. 95, following a copy of the submission made by the Ontario Mining Association, which was Exhibit No. 94. Thank you sir.

---EXHIBIT NO. 95:

Submission by the Northern Ontario Heritage Party given by Mr. Deibel.

MR. WATKINS: I believe a Mr. Bruce Switzer would like to address the meeting at this point. Mr. Switzer, please.

MR. BRUCE SWITZER

Your Honour, I do not have a brief to present, I just want to say a few words if I may. I work for the Canadian Wildlife Service and I'm the

Hudson Bay Lowland Project Leader. The Federal Government has a team of about fifteen scientists, including some university scientists, and they are doing environmental studies now on the Hudson Bay and James Bay Lowland.

10 We are working on a five year program, the year one has been completed and the people are now analyzing the data of the past year and we are looking forward to year two. The governments feel that with the growing population in Ontario and the resources being depleted, it is only a matter of time before the resources in Northern Ontario are developed and rather than be surprised as we have so often in the past, and waiting for studies to be done then, they are doing some studies now, so we are doing experimental base line studies which mean that if you want to compare the environment twenty years hence or fifty years hence, you have some idea of what is there now, so you can compare them.

at

30 We are also looking/environmentally sensitive areas for example, large bird nesting areas for example, and if a pipeline were to come through, we would probably suggest a re-alignment so it would miss these environmental sensitive areas and the purpose of my speaking at the moment is to have it made known to your scientific advisors so that if they need any assistance or any expertise that we may have, we will try to provide them with this assistance in every possible way. We will be holding a show and tell on the first year's results in Burlington some time in January, and I will be in touch with your Nancy Gelber, inviting the Commission to hear that show and tell. Again this is primarily of interest for your scientific advisory

people rather than the Commission itself, because they will get more out of it perhaps, so be advised that this federal team and university team is onstream now and they are doing studies and we may be able to give you some help with the environment. Thank you.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Switzer, we will be there.

MR. WATKINS: Thank you, Mr. Switzer. Next we have the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, represented by Mr. Brad Sloan.

20 MR. BRAD SLOAN

30 My Lord, at my right is Mr. Jim Bibb, who is the Chairman of what is described as Zone 3 of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. Jim was recently renominated or re-elected to this position which he held last year and I should first like to thank the Ontario Federation for allowing me to address the Commission on its behalf and secondly, say that it is quite a thrill for me to be in such distinguished juristic company as I am tonight.

40 THE COMMISSIONER: I don't seem to be able to escape those titles tonight.

MR. SLOAN: First of all, my Lord, I think I will leave my Lordship at that point and call you sir from now on. I first would like to briefly introduce the Organization to you if you are not aware of the nature

of the Organization.

10 "The Ontario Federation of Anglers and
Hunters or OFA, is an organization devoted to
promoting sound environmental management with
emphasis on this Province's fish and game
resources, and concern, of course, being placed
on the maintenance of liberties that we
outdoors people, fishermen and hunters, in
the province enjoy in our various recreational
activities. The Federation is 17,000 members
strong and this being a fact and also the
20 fact that membership is derived from all areas
of the Province of Ontario, the Provincial
Government has, in fact, recognized the
Federation as a, if not the, major voice of
the organized sportsmen in Ontario.

30 OFA has a fifty year history of conservation
work in this province and has submitted numerous
briefs, as well as resolutions to the Govern-
ment, on matters deemed worthy of their attent-
ion in the area of fish and game management
in our history. The most recent brief of note,
which has had many suggestions encompassed
therein and established as government manage-
40 ment policy, is our 'Moose Management Brief'.
Various other briefs and presentations are too
many to be presented here, but any question as
to the Federation's credibility could be direct-
ed to the Ministry of Natural Resources, as
their recognition of our Organization is a matter

"of public record.

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The structure of OFA is such that local conservation clubs and organizations are given jurisdiction and scope to deal with the problems in their own locals. We try to affiliate as many of these clubs and organizations with the zone, for example our Zone 3 runs from approximately the Tri-town area to James Bay and from the Quebec border to a line running north from Folliet and through Hearst to James Bay. We affiliate these clubs with our zone and take matters of concern from our zone to what is called a Provincial Executive. With the Provincial Executive Board of Directors, there is a group of twenty-four representatives from the six geographic zones of our province. Each zone has a Chairman and Board of Directors to deal with it's regional affairs and this presentation as I said, is being presented by Zone 3.

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When we use the term 'Environment' as fishermen and as hunters we are speaking of the terrestrial and aquatic communities on which this biosphere depends for it's ability to sustain in the societies.

The Socio-Economic Environment, while every Federation member may enjoy its benefits and desires to see it maintained, it has been given less priority by our members in the sense

"that we are conservationists, we are environmentalists and we are concerned with that priority and that value. Development will take care of itself, we are quite sure.

10 We deem it of the utmost importance, that our concerns be brought to this Commission's attention and our close association to the natural resources of the province through our varied vocations and recreational activities, justifies our comments we believe..

20 I should at this point depart from the brief and indicate, Sir, that we will try to give you a presummary if we possible can, because it is getting late and I will deal with a few brief concerns and present our recommendations shortly,

30 As regards Mining Concerns in Northern Ontario, sir, I would just like to make reference to a couple of local problems. The first reference I should allude the Commission to is the problem which we have in the Timmins area proper called the Kam Kotia Mines tailings pod, slightly west of the City of Timmins, which is an abandoned mine site with a tailings area which has had some problems in terms of development and leaching and it is our understanding, sir, that through speaking with Ministry officials of Environment, that some leaching and some spillage is taking place into

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10 "what is called the Little Kam Kotia Creek.
We understand, sir, that the mining operation
has been closed for a considerable period of
time, however, the old tailings disposal area
is, in fact, contaminating the area that I
have just referred to. The Ministry of the
Environment is working on the problem, however,
we are wondering who, in fact, is being forced
to finance the impounding that is going on now
and we understand it is the public, and the
public first.

20 Secondly, we would like to draw your
attention into an asbestos waste dump problem
east of Matheson. We are all aware and have
been made aware as a result of recent press
clippings and reports of the dangers of asbestos
there. At east of Matheson, Ontario, there
is a waste disposal dump rising several hundred
feet above normal ground elevations, the
30 content of short fiber asbestos in this waste
rock is a health hazard and the structure of
the dump we understand, is such as to allow
erosion by wind as well as rain.

40 Next, sir, we would like to turn to
the subject of smelting and refining, with
specific reference to, as we understand it, the
growing acidity of fallout and precipitation
in our northern part of the province. Consider-
able evidence has been amassed on the subject of
sulphuric emissions. Biochemists of the
University of Toronto and McMaster University

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"by the name of Drs. Hutchison and Cramer, have documented fallout of diluted sulphuric acid throughout Northern Ontario. They conclude that smelting operations in the north, with the resulting discharges of sulphur and sulphuric gases are causing the water quality in many lakes in northern Ontario to become more acidic than the fish populations can tolerate.

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Much of the fishing in Northern Ontario is for a species of fish called Lake Trout, which is a species that requires pristine water quality. When the lakes become depopulated of this species as a result of the growing acidity that I have referred to, it becomes almost impossible to return the species to its original numbers because stocking has not proven to be the answer.

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We will submit evidence to the formal hearings later on with respect to the range of fallout from the Sudbury complex and in this respect we will be referring to a study prepared by one of the member organizations of our member clubs of our zone called the Wilderness Conservation Association.

With respect to the Fisheries Resources in Northern Ontario, we are very concerned over the decline in our fisheries resources; we are concerned about closing seasons and shortening

10 "seasons, both as a recreation resource and as a food resource. There are several reports that have been made available to our members that are available to this Commission regard- indepth studies of this problem and I direct the Commission's attention in this regard to the Federal-Provincial Committee for Strategic Planning of Ontario Fisheries Reports. The reports I am referring to are indicated in the appendix to the report.

20 The Committee itself has found a number of problems requiring immediate attention as well as causes for the loss of certain gene pools regarding the species of fish.

30 With respect, sir, to silva-cultural techniques we point out to your attention that the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Forest Products Industry has been haggling for some time over harvesting techniques. All the while clear-cut harvesting continues when it is known that this is not the way to harvest for food, forest and game management. Basic textbooks on silva-culture clearly state the hazards of clear-cut harvesting, especially 40 in the Northern Boreal Forest and they specify a modified clear-cut as more proper. This method, sir, allows a stand of mature forest around the area that is harvested, providing habitat for game and protection from soil erosion. The Ministry of Natural Resources has

10 "a position paper on the subject, and as well has documented that this harvesting method is commercially feasible. Any thought of harvesting our Northern Boreal Forest without this new modified clear-cut proposal being implemented will cost us both wildlife and forest.

20 Briefly in conclusion, considering the Federal and Provincial Fisheries reports, immediate steps must be taken to protect the water and aquatic resources of Northern Ontario, development of a fragile area above the 50th parallel must only be considered in light of the unique character of this particular region. If our forests are to support industry beyond the short term interests of certain enterprises, as well as to provide natural habitat for game and protection of the aquatic environment, the MNR paper just referred to on clear cut harvesting must be put into effect immediately.

30 We express concern that Queen's Park may at times interpret regulations in a different way and in a more minimal way relative to the situation and its remote location. In this respect, sir, I refer to a quote from the Onakawana Task Force Report, Recommendation No. 4, and I quote,

40 'That the acknowledged fact that the proposed site of a development in Onakawana is remote and is not rich in forest soil, wildlife and

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"other resources as compared with some naturally productive regions of Ontario, not be considered justification for any relaxation of the regulations designed to protect the environment and that the environment not be damaged to an extent considered avoidable and be restored as quickly as practicable.'

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The very fact that the Task Force thought it necessary to put that submission as the recommendation to us infers that Queen's Park may interpret regulations in a less than satisfactory way.

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The first recommendation that we would make to this Commission, is that the mandate of the Commission be enlarged. This may not be the first time that you have heard this submission. We feel and we would respectfully request that you return to the legislature and that you request that the mandate of the Commission be enlarged to examine into questions of the environment from the 46th parallel, or north of Highway No. 17.

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We are concerned that the good faith of the government is in doubt in this respect, in restricting the Commission's geographical over-view. We feel that the government has unfairly limited the Commission's perspective in not permitting it to examine the current problems

"just south of 50, but within what most Northerners consider to be Northern Ontario.

How can this Commission accurately assess northern environmental problems, without knowing the types of problems the northern environment has already been afflicted with and, in fact, not studied them.

We feel that the government is not permitting the Commission to delve into these questions and is, in fact, giving itself an 'out' if it chooses to disregard the Commission's recommendations. For the government to ask the Commission to assess the future north of 50 without dealing with the past experiences in northern Ontario is ludicrous.

It is apparent to us that mining smelters will continue to be built in northern Ontario and who knows if possibly north of 50, and without an assessment of current and past environmental problems caused by mining smelters in Northern Ontario, we feel that the government's good faith is, in fact, questionable, and the credibility of the Commission I surely suggest is at stake here.

The Executive of this Zone consider this first conclusion and recommendation to you to be so very important that we debated for one hour three nights ago, the issue of whether OFAH

"Zone Three, would in fact, make a further submission at the formal hearings without this amendment being sought.

Secondly, with regard to the subject of Environmental Supervision we wish to announce and state that we indeed in Zone Three have great respect for the local officers of the Ministry of the Environment and the conservation officers employed by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

These gentlemen are sincere in their efforts, but they have one problem--their area of supervision is so large for their numbers that they cannot constantly even through overworking, do the job that is required of them.

They need autonomy from Queen's Park in addition. Northern environmental questions cannot be decided in Toronto and the recommendation of the northern officers of these ministries demand and must receive immediate attention and respect from Toronto.

The local officers of the Ministry of the Environment are required to patrol 88,000 square miles, sir, with three full time men. They have conceded to us that they are in desperate need of more staff.

10 "Our third recommendation has to do with
environmental standards. If current regulat-
ory air emission standards are not revamped
under the Environmental Protection Act, we
feel that the Sudbury complex emissions pro-
blems will be repeated in the North. We
recognize that some smeltering operations have
made considerable progress in reducing emissions,
and we understand that the Sudbury complex has
reduced emissions from 3 million tons per year
to approximately 1.6 million tons of sulphur
dioxide, but bigger stacks spreading the
20 emission further so as to comply with the type
of regulations set down in the Environmental
Protection Act, which is a standard as you know,
measured at the property line, is not the answer.
Dilution is still pollution, and the continuing
depopulation of fish stocks in the Killarney
Lakes region of Sudbury is attestation to this.
30 We will suggest and we would request that the
Commission examine into the possibility of the
Environmental Protection Act test of air con-
tamination, to be quite simply made a 'stack'
test rather than a boundary line test. It may
be that the technology for scrubbing the sulphur
out of the gases, at the stack, is not yet
40 available, but it will not be made available
without the pressure of legal dictate behind it,
sir.

With respect to our final submission, sir,
our final recommendation as regards to the

10 "Onakawana Development, is simply that if development can be guaranteed to occur consistent with the satisfaction of the sound environmental principles set down in the Environmental Protection Act and subject to the necessary compliance with that Act in terms of the impact hearing and the impact study and the presentations made to the public, and if resources need and not make-work is the justification for the project, this Zone sees no reason why it should not proceed.

20 Those are our submissions, sir."

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Brad.

30 MR. WATKINS: Thank you very much for your submission. We will file a copy of your brief of the submission as Exhibit No. 96.

---EXHIBIT NO. 96:

Submission by the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters Inc. given by Brad Sloan.

40 MR. WATKINS: Waiting very patiently at the other side of the room is Mr. Drysdale who would like to make a joint presentation on behalf of the Cochrane Temiskaming Working Group for the Developmentally Handicapped and the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology, of which Mr. Drysdale is President.

MR. J.H. DRYSDALE

10 Good evening sir. Mr. Chairman, in your written correspondence you requested that I be brief. The presentation I have tonight is two pages long. Also in your information you said be informal, so I came casually.

20 I would first like to talk on the matter in question and I am going to restrict myself to of the 50th parallel. I am going to find it very hard not to talk about Northern College and a captive audience as I generally do, but I will restrict my comments to the matter in question.

30 "The Northern College for a number of years has been responsible for the provision of training programs to the adult Indians living on the west coast of James Bay area in the villages of Winisk, Kashechewan, Fort Albany, Attawapiskat, and at one time in Moose Factory. I would like to emphasize here tonight, sir, that I am not speaking on behalf of the Indians. The Indians and their Chiefs are quite capable of speaking for themselves. I am speaking for education. The programs we have been giving in the Bay have been given in consultation with the Indian Chiefs of the villages and in cooperation with the Federal and Provincial Departments of Manpower and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

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The training given was to form the basis of a development training plan for the Indians

10 "in the above northern villages, and we appreciated that education without personal, social, skill and economic goals doesn't have a hope of succeeding for the people there. However, we have continued to offer programs on the basis of immediate need and in the hope that somebody or someday a plan will be developed. We did develop a plan, but no development plan has ever been produced for the Indian villages in the James Bay coast, so what we are providing on the James Bay is education as a means of expedience.

20 We have endeavoured to be a resource service to the Band Council, we have not only provided training, but also advice and support in the development of saw mills, community buildings, arts and crafts buildings, business ventures, etc.

30 In the past our college has encouraged and supported committee structures to integrate education and development with very little success. Shortage of funds, conflicting policies, a lack of information on development being undertaken by others, any form of development which requires educational support, we frequently did not hear about. The short-term duration of employees in the James Bay area has also contributed to the virtual lack of an educational development plan for the villages on the James Bay coast.

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"As I said before the education we are giving to the Indians on the James Bay Coast is merely a matter of expediency and not part of a plan which we would like it to be.

10 Northern College does maintain a five-year plan of educational development in the James Bay area and this plan was written about 1971, some six years ago and it differs very little from the plan that was produced by Treaty Nine Indians more recently. The thing we are really concerned about is that as the area begins to develop, there is a greater need for closer cooperation with all government departments in the James Bay area. So our recommendations Mr. Chairman, are very simple. That the James Bay area needs an integrated adult educational service. A service which will bring out the concepts as outlined in our College's plan which was developed some years ago for the Indians on the coast. This plan was to associate with personal, social, and skill developments of the individual Indians and we feel any further developments in the James Bay area must be integrated both academically and vocationally.

40 Education whether it is academic or vocational cannot be a matter of expediency and cannot be another form of welfare which unfortunately sometimes it is reduced to be. It should be in conjunction with an overall plan of cooperation, cooperation with the Indian people,

10 "provincial and federal governments, with
volunteer agencies and the church, because
I have heard things here tonight that I did
not know were going on and I find that I'm
going to be writing to the speakers tonight
asking them to keep Northern College informed
of what is going on in Northern Ontario. What
we feel is needed in the James Bay area is an
adult Indian education and training centre,
probably located in the James Bay Education
Centre and this centre could work with and
assist each village in their educational and
20 training development plans. This proposal has
been suggested in the past, but regretablely has
not been implemented, and to the disadvantage of
the Indian people. The mandate of Northern
College is to provide for all the peoples in
Northern Ontario, 140,000 people in Northern
Ontario.

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40 Now, I'm getting a plug in there because
it's 80,000 square miles and we don't have the
problems that some other areas have because I
think we have the best college in the Province
of Ontario. It would not be the intention of
the Board of Governors to take over to the
educational programs of the adult Indians, no
way at all, but we want to assist the Indian
people and the development of their own programs
and their own facilities in their own way. It
has always been the policy of the college to
provide Indian counterpart teachers, so we can

10 "never be accused of running Indian programs with White Canadians, we do provide counterpart teachers. Our college has a training program for adult Indian teachers specifically for the James Bay Coast and it would be the intention that if the college was requested to assist the Indian people in developing this adult Indian centre in Moosonee, it would do so only with the intention of staffing the entire operation with Indian educated and Indian administrators.

20 So Mr. Chairman, our brief is very simple, that in your considerations of the environment north of the 50th parallel, that the education of the adult Indian be seriously considered and that we as Northern College be given an opportunity to participate in any of the educational developments which are taking place at that time.

30 Also in my spare time, Mr. Chairman, I am also Chairman of the working group called the Developmentally Handicapped in the Cochrane, James Bay District. The second brief which I am proposing, which is shorter than the first, is being presented on behalf of the Cochrane
40 Temiskaming Working Group for the Developmentally Handicapped which is responsible for meeting the needs and planning the needs of the developmentally handicapped through the Districts of Cochrane and Temiskaming and including the area north of the 50th

"parallel. This working group has the mandate of the Ministry of Community and Social Services and its mandate includes the planning for the developmentally handicapped as I stated north of the 50th parallel, which is in the James Bay area.

10 It is a policy of the Ministry of Community and Social Services to bring about the normalization of the mentally retarded, and it is a new policy whereby we are endeavouring to reinstitutionalize the mentally retarded and bring them back into society, and to give them the opportunity to live as normal a life as possible.

20 To this end the Cochrane Temiskaming Working Group is developing a five-year plan for the developmentally handicapped and this plan includes children's services and they are listed in the brief. Children's services are early identification and assessment, pre-school program, residential services, family support services, education and specialized treatment.

30 40 For adult services there is the point of providing continuing adult education services, vocational rehabilitation services, daily activities for retarded adults, special treatment and training facilities and protective services. Then there is the general services for mentally retarded, public education on

10 "prevention of mental retardation, the majority of which can be prevented particularly through education and so our recommendations, Mr. Chairman, and again they are brief, that although we have only started to work with the developmentally handicapped in the James Bay area, we would like it to be made known that any growth or development in the James Bay area must take into consideration that group of persons whose needs have not been met in the past. There are no facilities for the adult developmentally handicapped in the James Bay area and limited facilities for the children.

20
30 It is undesirable to bring native children or adults out of their communities and endeavour to bring about normalization away from the habitat of the Indian in a white society. It is an impossible proposition.

40 It is possible that through the local group and mainly the people who work for the mentally retarded or the volunteers, it is possible that we as a working group can provide the facilities for the Indian people in the James Bay area. However, we consider it sufficiently important to bring it to the attention of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment, the unmet needs of the developmentally handicapped in that area. It might be, sir, that we can provide those needs ourselves and we don't need your help, however, there is a possibility

10 "that we may not, so we would like to register
with you that there is a need and that if
development is to take place in the area north
of the 50th parallel, that you should not over-
look the mentally retarded in that area, sir.
Thank you."

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank your very much,
Mr. Drysdale. I said at the outset today that one of the
basic purposes of these preliminary meetings was the gath-
ering of information and making that information available,
and I'm glad to hear you say that there were certain
aspects of what was said here this evening that you are
not familiar with and I hope that will be one of the bene-
ficial side effects of this process, that there will be
information made available to people who didn't know about
it before.

30 MR. WATKINS: Thank you Mr. Drysdale. I
will file a copy of your two submissions, first on behalf
of Northern College as Exhibit 97 and the second on behalf
of the Cochrane Temiskaming Working Group for the Develop-
mentally Handicapped as Exhibit No. 98.

40 ---EXHIBIT NO. 97:

Submission by Northern College
of Applied Arts and Technology
given by Mr. J.H. Drysdale.

---EXHIBIT NO. 98:

Submission by the Cochrane
Temiskaming Working Group for
the Developmentally Handicapped
given by Mr. J.H. Drysdale.

MR. WATKINS: Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is shortly after 11:00. If anyone wants to express a view or say a few words, now is the time, at least for today. Hopefully, we will have time again tomorrow at the end of our sessions.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Now, everything you have heard so far have been pretty well formal briefs and I want to make it perfectly clear that it is not in any way required. If anyone has any comments to make on anything they have heard or anything relevant as to why this
20 Commission is here, I am perfectly happy to stay any length of time that anyone wants to say anything. Now, that would apply to speaking informally and in any way that you would feel comfortable with. If not then we will adjourn until tomorrow.

30 MR. WATKINS: We will adjourn then until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock. There are just two small matters. If you've had an opportunity to fill in the questionnaires or the forms that you've found at the entrance to this hall, would you please return them to the same table or hand them to ^{be} Nancy Gelber. Secondly, as promised earlier we will/showing a film on the Onakawana Development Limited. If you want to stay and watch the
40 film, I'm sure Mr. Hartt will be here for some time.

Adjournment.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:



(Thomas F. Conlin),
Official Reporter.

BINDING SECT. AUG 18 1980

GOVT PUBNS

